

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING

VOL. XII

SEPTEMBER, 1912

NO. 12

EDITORIAL COMMENT



THE COLOGNE CONGRESS

Miss Dock writes: "The Congress of the International Council of Nurses in Cologne has been a brilliant and important occasion, bringing surprise and joy even to those who have come to expect great things from the international meetings, and causing real ecstasy among those whose first visit to such a gathering it has been. Even the most self-effacing nurse has realized with surprise and gratification that our world-association is an important one and our world-meetings of consequence to the countries where they occur. The city of Cologne was a most charming, poetic setting for our gathering. Here is in perfection the characteristically German spirit combined of art, music, legend, poetry, and history which makes its influence felt throughout, and with it, the German scientific thoroughness and the open hospitality of the Rhine country.

"Nowhere else has our Congress been so much the centre of active interest and hard work by the women of the laity as here. In Cologne, all the various groups of women of social prominence and public spirit have been for months preparing a reception and a programme for us in consonance with their own ideas of what was fitting, which has been far beyond any that we could have entertained for ourselves. Then from governmental side have we had unusual attention. The German government sent formal notices of our coming Congress to all countries, and it would be interesting indeed to read the replies from Uncle Sam and John Bull, which are lying in the minister's office in Berlin! The city of Cologne gave a little ticket for twenty-four cents which allowed free rides all week on the tram cars, as often as one liked, while all the

museums and art collections were opened free to the members. Finally, the city entertained the Congress members at a most beautiful garden-party in the Flora, or public floral garden, where music, refreshments, and the lovely park made a gay scene.

"On Sunday evening the Congress was opened by a reception in the stately and richly ornamented Hall of the Gürzenich, which was built in the fifteenth century for festival purposes and for the functions of civic hospitality. Its mediæval beauty alone would have lent dignity and picturesqueness to the meetings, and gave a perfect setting to the tableaux or living pictures which had been adapted from a history of nursing by the ladies of the city. To the preparation of these tableaux musicians and artists had brought their treasures. The glorious organ, orchestral, and vocal accompaniments of the pictures had been composed for the occasion. A herald in mediæval draperies read with dramatic eloquence the poetic lines which had been composed to laud the deeds of sainted women in nursing. The pictures themselves were true works of art, quite indescribable, and the last, when fifty or more nurses, some in ancient historic dress and others in modern uniform, the English Leagues bearing their banners, all moved forward from the audience to group themselves about the snowy figure of Hygeia, created wild enthusiasm, not only among the nurses, but among the others present. To complete this truly rare occasion, the Congress was entranced by a song recital given by the Cologne Männerchor, one of the famous choruses of the world.

"The official programme on Monday went off without a hitch. Mrs. Fenwick gave the watchword for the coming three years—*Aspiration*. Sister Agnes Karll pronounced a memorial to the dead, those who have been taken since the last Congress: Miss Stewart, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. Treacy, Dr. Lande, and Miss Thorpe. Her words were followed by a low chorale played upon the great organ. India and New Zealand were received into membership. Resolutions in favor of state registration and woman suffrage were adopted unanimously. Finally, the invitation of California was enthusiastically accepted and the next triennial meeting set for 1915. The executive committee had desired to elect as president a woman who belonged to the far west, but the one who, possessing all the necessary qualities and the support of her vast section, seemed a logical candidate possessed the title of doctor as well as that of nurse, and it was decided that this might mislead and appear as a contradiction of our root principles, to give office only to nurses.

"Miss Goodrich, who is personally known to and warmly admired by

our for
dent fo

We
Intern
She is
that sh
be assu
gramm

In
brough
state r
At the
empha
most u
trainin
remem
one in
drafted
legisla
mercia

Th
kind o
ments
tising
the st
demon
apply
regist

W
nursin
sider
work
and v
large
equip
depar
whom
than

our foreign members, was their final choice as the International President for the coming term."

We are sure the news of Miss Goodrich's election as president of the International Congress will be a great satisfaction to American nurses. She is one of our few leaders in the educational field who is so situated that she is able to present advanced standards unrestricted. We may be assured that under her guidance a progressive and interesting programme will be arranged for the meeting in 1915.

COMPULSORY LAWS FOR STATE REGISTRATION

In the papers and discussions at the Chicago convention, the idea was brought out, over and over again, that, taken as a whole, the laws for state registration, as they stand, are deplorably inadequate and defective. At the same time, from every state and by every speaker the fact was emphasized that registration, even in those states where the laws are most unsatisfactory, is having a beneficial and uplifting effect upon the training schools and is improving the status of nursing. It is to be remembered, when considering such criticism of inefficiency, that not in one instance that we can recall has a bill become a law as it was first drafted by the nurses, but that the statutes came out of the different legislatures mutilated and reconstructed to meet the demands of commercial and political interests.

The fact that laws so poor are working such a benefit is the strongest kind of an argument to take before the legislatures in asking for amendments that will make the requirements mandatory upon all nurses practising their profession within the state. By this we do not mean that the standards for registration should be arbitrarily raised in a way to demoralize the training schools, but that such as they are, they shall apply to every woman who is doing nursing for pay, in the same way that registration laws apply to other professions and occupations.

We have said many times before that in bringing about reforms in nursing education we must be satisfied to work slowly. We must consider the small hospitals, without endowment, that are doing honest work in their communities where changes can only be made very slowly and with intervals for adjustment. From the greater hospitals with large endowments, where money is being spent freely for buildings and equipment, we believe it is only reasonable to expect that in the nursing department, upon which depends the personal care of the patients for whom the hospitals are established, development should be more rapid than in the isolated institutions already referred to. It has never been

expected that the greater schools of the country would hold themselves down to the minimum requirements of a law, which standard is the very lowest that the state can accept from its poorest schools. There should be as great a difference between the heavily endowed hospitals in our great centres and the small village institution as there is between the great universities of the country and the smaller colleges in isolated places.

No one has supposed for a moment that the standards of the laws for state registration as first secured were to be permanent, but that such enactments were only the entering wedge, to be broadened and developed as rapidly as, having fulfilled their first purpose, progress might come to a standstill. In amending these laws, a complete reconstruction of the best ones will not be necessary, simply the taking up of one or two points at a time, asking for such improvements as experience has found are most needed. As we have already stated, making registration apply to all women doing nursing for pay, state provision for an inspection of training schools, where such has not been secured, a definite preliminary education, where such a requirement does not exist, reciprocity with all states of the same standards are among the first points to be taken up, one or two at a time, to bring the standards of all the states into greater uniformity.

Of course in making laws compulsory, even in those states where the term of the waiver has expired, another waiver must be provided by which all those women, who have failed to secure registration under the voluntary laws, are again given an opportunity to do so before the law becomes mandatory. Miss Goodrich brought out this point in her paper read at the Joint Session and published in this JOURNAL. We must expect that it will take a term of years before we can have all of the women who are in nursing work under state supervision. Not only the unregistered graduate nurse but the reputable practical nurse must be provided for.

The medical profession is agitating for state appropriations to carry forward the work of medical registration, where the fees from applicants are not sufficient to cover fully the expenses of the board. The need of such appropriations for the nurse boards of examiners is already felt, and it would be well for these two departments of education to bring forward their claims at the same time, as the general public profits by the more highly educated physician and nurse. We believe this to be a more just way of meeting the expenses of the boards than increasing the fees of applicants.

Low
Journ
provid
withsta
be sub
The an
stitutio
There
bring
tion.
substit
though
nurses
comput
It
provid
such l
less.

On
presid
we pr
pupils
school
with
endor
article

F
sick a
discus
promi
leavin
worke
come
there
where
conce
wheth
this

PROGRESS OF STATE REGISTRATION

LOUISIANA.—The Louisiana bill published in this issue of the *JOURNAL* seems to us to be an exceedingly able document, although it provides for a board of examiners composed entirely of physicians. Notwithstanding this fact, nominations for membership on this board must be submitted to the governor by the Louisiana State Nurses' Association. The announcement has been made in these pages before that the constitution of the state prohibits women from serving on public boards. There is a strong movement on foot at the present time in the state to bring about such constitutional amendments as will remove this prohibition. When this has been accomplished the nurses hope to be able to substitute a board of nurses for the present board of medical men. Although it is such a short time since the Louisiana bill became a law, the nurses are already considering amendments that will make registration compulsory.

It is to be noted that with a board of medical men the compensation provided is \$10 a day, while in the great majority of the states where such laws have been secured, the compensation to nurses has been \$5 or less.

OVERSTRAIN OF NURSES

ONE of the sessions at the Cologne Congress, over which Miss Nutting presided, was on overstrain of nurses. In this issue of the *JOURNAL* we present two contributions dealing with the subject of the shortage of pupils in training schools, by women of large experience in training-school work, which show that poor food and overstrain have more to do with keeping good women out of our schools than anything else. We endorse most emphatically the statements made by Miss Scovil in her article and by "R. A. S." in her letter to the editor.

Because of the nature of nurses' work, the personal care of the sick and dying, the profession has been very loath to enter into open discussion of a subject which seemed to put the welfare of the nurse into prominence, but we have had so many instances of promising women leaving a school at the end of the probation period, and of valuable workers being lost from just such causes, that we think the time has come when, with the discussion at the Cologne Congress to lead the way, there should be an open and persistent disclosure of bad conditions where they exist, even to the temporary detriment of the institutions concerned. If every superintendent of a hospital or a training school, whether man or woman, would quietly and sanely, but continually, keep this matter before the board of managers, and if the affiliated members

of the American Nurses' Association would promote this subject at the same time, the public would be stirred to as great consideration for the people who are taking care of the sick, insane and dying as they are for securing shorter hours and better hygienic conditions for the women in factories.

Every reform has to be preceded by a period of education through agitation. The time has come to agitate this subject.

LOW STANDARDS FOR INDIAN NURSES

THERE has been coming to our desk, in exchange, since first the *JOURNAL* came into existence, a little magazine published at the Indian School at Phoenix, Arizona, the printing of which is very creditably done by the Indian students. The request for such an exchange was made soon after the establishment of the *JOURNAL OF NURSING* by one of the officers of the school, and although it is not our custom to exchange with so small a publication, we made the exception in this case because it was one of the government schools for the education of the Indian.

We learn from this little journal that among the projects now being considered for the coming year is the establishment of a training school for nurses in connection with the hospital and sanatoria of the school,—all of which is most commendable, but the age requirement is to be only sixteen years, and the educational standard, the sixth grade in school. Every intelligent person appreciates the fact that no girl of sixteen is sufficiently developed to be trusted as a nurse, as we now consider the term, and if it is impossible to raise the age limit and the educational standard, this is one of the cases where the term nurse should be replaced by that of attendant.

PLANS FOR THE NEXT CONVENTION

Now is the time when either individual members or associations having suggestions to offer for the next programme should put them into shape and send them to the chairman of the programme committee, Miss MacMillan, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Subjects upon which papers and discussions are desired, or special departments of nursing work for which section meetings are wanted come under this head, and the earlier the committee knows what the members wish, the more efficiently can plans be made.

There was more or less confusion in Chicago, because of the fact that, on account of the great crowd, the convention had to be moved from the Auditorium Hotel to Orchestra Hall, consequently the arrangements for rooms for the special sessions were not as convenient as they would have

been if the original plans could have been carried out, but after that experience, and especially at Atlantic City where the facilities for other great conventions will be at our command, it is to be hoped that these arrangements can be much better. Even with the disadvantages of moving, all of those who took part in the special sessions have asked that they be repeated, which is proof of their success.

We want to repeat here, what we have said previously, that as the Association increases in numbers and becomes more unwieldy, in order to limit the time for papers, to adhere strictly to the programme, and to allow as much time as possible for discussion, we shall have to follow the custom of other large societies and have a speaker rapped down when she has reached the limit of her time, that she may not trespass upon time that has been allotted to another, nor upon the patience of her audience, nor curtail chance for discussion.

What we need in papers is the essence of a subject, not introductions or explanations, but the subject-matter expressed in the fewest possible words and with each point made clear.

This is not in any sense a criticism of the work that has been done in the past. When the Association was smaller, such arbitrary regulations were not necessary, but with the great gatherings we have had for the past two years, it is becoming important to consider such rulings. We are making this suggestion so that, if such a request has to be enforced, members need not be embarrassed or taken by surprise.

A MILESTONE

WE wish to remind the owners of the JOURNAL—all the members of the American Nurses' Association—that with this number the JOURNAL completes its twelfth year. Nearly one thousand subscriptions have been added to its roll during the past year, and a number of states have made it their official organ, which strengthens and broadens its influence. The first object of the JOURNAL is educational; through it the nurses of the whole country are brought into closer relationship, and by it all members may work together for the highest ideals. It is the vehicle for the promotion of those standards agreed upon by the American Nurses' Association and for the projects in which the Association is interested. But the most valuable thing about it to its readers are those lessons which have been learned by the actual experience of workers in every field of nursing, and articles of this kind appear in every issue.

When the JOURNAL was commenced, twelve years ago, all contributions were voluntary. That such excellent material was furnished, year after year, from professional motives is a proof of the loyalty of nurses

to their work, to their magazine, and to each other. We have now reached the point where it is possible to compensate all those who work regularly for its pages, on a uniform basis, and all material prepared especially for it is paid for, except articles which have been delivered as lectures or read as papers, and the correspondence in the letter department.

The influence of the JOURNAL in all these years upon our various projects, beginning with the course at Teachers' College and on through the problems of state registration, is impossible to estimate, only those who have it in charge know how the nurses of the country turn to it for every sort of information, help and advice.

We have some new plans in mind for the coming year which we hope to announce in the next number.

CHANGES IN THE PACIFIC COAST JOURNAL

WITH the August issue, the *Pacific Coast Journal* changed its name from *Nurses' Journal of the Pacific Coast* to *The Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing* and its former editor again took the management in her hands. This journal, which was started eight years ago, and which has been the greatest force in buiding up organization work on the Pacific Coast, owed its success in the beginning very largely to the hard pioneer work and business sagacity of its first editor, Genevieve Cooke. As is often the case with successful ventures, there was, after a time, a lack of loyalty from nurses who should have been her strongest supporters, and this, in connection with a serious illness, led to Miss Cooke's resignation three years ago. Since that time the magazine has not progressed, either professionally or financially, and Miss Cooke's good work has been better appreciated, until such pressure has been brought to bear upon her that she has very reluctantly accepted the post of editor again and must once more do almost pioneer work to restore it to its original place of influence.

Because of the great distance between the East and West, we have always held that the *Pacific Coast Journal* was needed, and we shall hope to see it grow stronger with each succeeding year.

Dr.
recently
pital b
hours o
the sta
New Y
said th
one of
Th
day an
"If a
and h
regula
too of
from t
meal t
ing se
appeti
kind,
coffe
In so
the n
one c
and s
as the
of the
for u
less s
lacks
in th
servi
purch
prove
to th

FOOD FOR NURSES

By ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

Late Superintendent of the Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I.

DR. HURD, the president of the American Hospital Association, recently made a statement which should cause every member of a hospital board of management serious concern. He said that unless the hours on duty of nurses are shortened and better food is served to them the standard of nurses will continue to lower. Miss Amy Armour, of New York, in a paper read before the Canadian Hospital Association, said that in her opinion the universally poor food served to nurses is one of the reasons for the decreasing number of pupils available.

There were no hospitals, in the modern use of the term, in St. Paul's day and yet he said something that bears directly on the subject in hand. "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat." Nurses work long and hard and they, like every other laborer, should eat plentifully and regularly. How can they do this when the food provided for them is too often unappetizing, not properly cooked, and badly served? Coming from the wards, after hours of exhausting work, they need a nourishing meal that they can eat with relish and that leaves them with the satisfying sense of having been well fed. If they are obliged to satisfy their appetites only partially because the food before them is ill chosen in kind, or spoiled in the preparation, they must have recourse to tea or coffee to mitigate the craving for substantial food, and the body suffers. In some of the larger hospitals dietitians are provided, but too often the needs of the nurses' dining-room are the last to be considered. No one can get good work from an engine unless it is provided with proper and sufficient fuel. The stoker, though not as ornamental a personage as the conductor of the parlor car, is even more necessary to the safety of the passengers. The kitchen, where the fuel for the body is prepared for use, is the most important part of any establishment, and it is not less so in a hospital. What is the reason that the nurses' bill of fare lacks variety and the proper adjustment of food values? Want of care in the management, carelessness in the cooking, lack of attention in the serving and sometimes, though perhaps less frequently, injudicious purchasing. What is the great bugbear that stands in the way of improvement—expense. Hospital boards wish to keep the expenses down to the minimum, and rightly so. The money entrusted to them is, in

most cases, to be spent for the benefit of the sick poor, and every cent should yield its full value in service. This it cannot and will not do if it is carelessly used.

The nurse is one of the most important factors in the care of the sick. If she is not in a high state of efficiency, her patient suffers. How can she give him the best service when she is only able to work at half-speed for want of sufficient nourishment? It might have meant the difference of many hundred lives if the lookout on the Titanic had been furnished with proper glasses. The overtired, underfed nurse is not in a state to observe and report accurately and, with the best will in the world, cannot give her patient that sustained attention which he needs for his best good. How can this bugbear of expense be demolished? Bugbears, like prejudices, can usually be destroyed if we can find the crack in their armor. Brains will do it. There should be a competent person in every hospital in charge of the preparation of food for the whole household, not only for the patients. Schools of dietetics and domestic science are turning out scores of graduates every year. One of these, who is also gifted with common-sense, should be engaged and she should be required to produce results. The maximum food value at the minimum expense.

The University of Valparaiso, Indiana, has managed to solve this problem and the methods employed are well worth careful study by all who are interested in the subject. It gives a student an abundant, well-cooked, and well-served dinner for ten cents, supper for four cents, and breakfast for four cents. The tables are covered with white tablecloths and have a potted plant in the middle, so the amenities of life are not neglected. A good bed in a single furnished room costs five cents a day and tuition fifteen cents a day. Out of the profits they have built up a university which has an annual revenue of \$200,000 and has been in existence about thirty-five years. These facts are commended to the consideration of the managers of hospitals who think that good food cannot be provided at cheap rates. In the dining-hall at Yale, a student pays ten cents for a plate of buttered toast, at Valparaiso a substantial dinner can be obtained for the same sum. It is good management that makes the latter possible.

It will be asked: "What can the menu consist of at these low prices?" Of course the bill of fare varies with the season. A typical breakfast was apple sauce, baked potatoes, two kinds of bread, rolled oats, coffee with sugar and milk. When eggs are cheap, they are substituted for the potatoes or rolled oats, and when strawberries are in season, they are used instead of apples. Now and then, ham and eggs

are served
at breakfast
cereals,
beef soup,
brown gravy,
bake, coffee,
ling, with
Sometimes
for the
A four
steamed
bread and
not appropriate
would
someone
private
it is un
as delicate
tion; v
vegetal

It
expended
vide for
large of
there a
left-over
and even

Th
Food i
lukewarm
nurses
be list
manag
health

are served, and then rolled oats and fruit are omitted. If meat is used at breakfast, it is in some made-over dish. Corn bread and different cereals are supplied to ensure variety. A specimen dinner consisted of beef soup with croutons (small squares of toasted bread), roast beef with brown gravy, mashed potatoes, mashed turnips, sweet corn, salad of cabbage, celery, beets, and carrots, with salad dressing, baked apple-dumpling, with milk and sugar, two kinds of bread, cranberry sauce and coffee. Sometimes chicken pot pie, or Vienna sausage, or fresh halibut is given for the principal course, and the vegetables and puddings are varied. A four-cent supper comprised hot tea biscuit, French-fried potatoes, steamed rice, baked apples with sugar and milk, stewed peaches, gingerbread and tea. These are substantial, nourishing meals. They would not appeal to a jaded palate, nor to one surfeited with luxuries, but they would satisfy a vigorous, unspoiled appetite. The secret of their tooth-someness is that everything was as good as it would be in a well-managed, private household. If cabbage is boiled until it scents the neighborhood, it is unwholesome and almost uneatable. When properly prepared, it is as delicate and inviting as cauliflower. Moist, soggy rice is an abomination; with every grain distinct and dry it is attractive, either as a vegetable or for dessert.

It would scarcely be possible for the ordinary hospital to bring its expenditure for food within these narrow limits, because it does not provide for so many persons—about a thousand—and so cannot lay in as large quantities. Still, much can be done by careful management and there are many ways of saving. At Valparaiso, parings, scrapings, and left-over food are sold; purchasing is by wholesale, as far as possible, and every source of waste is eliminated.

The service in a hospital dining-room should have special attention. Food intended to be hot should be served hot, on heated plates, and not lukewarm. A hot supper should be provided at midnight for the night nurses and eaten outside the wards. Complaints about the food should be listened to and, if just, the grievance should be remedied. Hospital managers will find the reward of their care in this matter in the better health, greater contentment, and increased efficiency of their nurses.

PEMPHIGUS

By H. D. FAIR, M.D.,

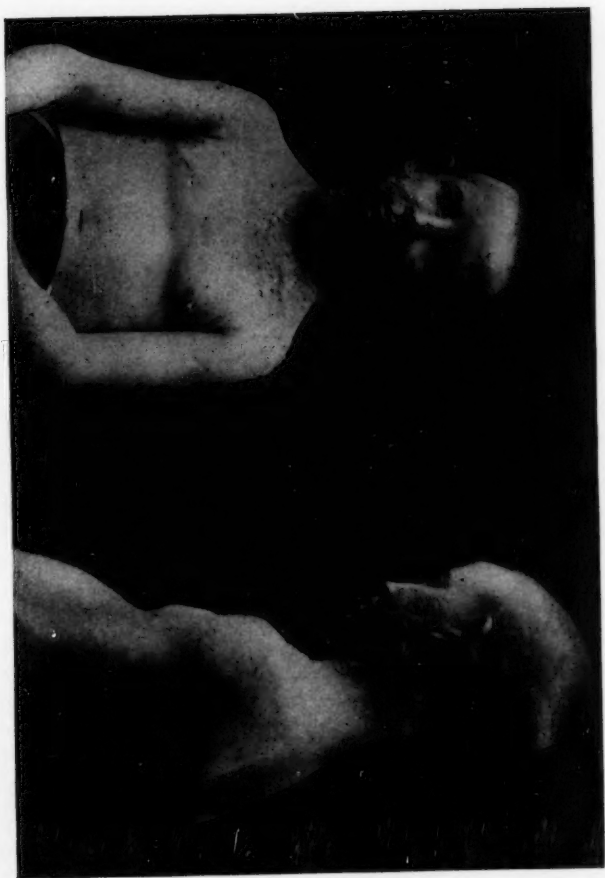
Muncie, Ind.

PEMPHIGUS is a rare disease. In an average small city practice I have seen only four cases in the last six years. One of these was pemphigus neonatorum, two were pemphigus vulgaris and one was pemphigus vegetans. It is also a peculiar disease. One thing I have learned from these cases is that the more one studies them the more he realizes that pemphigus is a baffling and, to a certain extent, a mysterious ailment. Its exact etiology is unknown and the prognosis is bad. It is somewhat interesting, if not amusing, to contrast the positive statements of the older writers regarding the essentials of the disease with those of the more modern teachers who say that many cases of pemphigus are nothing more nor less than impetigo.

While most authors classify pemphigus as a skin disease, there are usually sufficient systemic derangements to cause us to suspect that it ought to be placed in the constitutional group; this is particularly true of pemphigus vulgaris. Elevation of temperature, chills, depression, rigors, and delirium are not infrequently present during the activity of the disease. Just how far the severe itching and other markedly repulsive features accompanying this condition might be responsible for the foregoing conditions, would be difficult to determine.

Pemphigus neonatorum is an acute and contagious form of the disease, occurring either sporadically or in epidemics. This is again divided into two groups, those due to syphilis and those which are not. When the history is not clear enough to establish this differential diagnosis, it is to be remembered that the bullæ or blebs almost never attack the palms and soles except in the syphilitic type. In otherwise healthy children, perhaps fifty per cent. make recoveries. The practice of careful nursing, strict hygiene, and general systemic treatment is about all that can be done. Pemphigus occurring in children is usually of the acute type, while that occurring in adults is usually chronic. However, there are cases which have existed from infancy. Chronic cases may have remissions; the skin being free and clear between the exacerbations.

Pemphigus vulgaris is a formidable foe. It seems in some instances "to run in families," and ends fatally in the majority of cases. The lesions occur promiscuously on either side of the body and, in the cases



PENPHIGUS VIGARIS

seen b
chest,
in size
make
hemis
fluid
purule
case, a
which
hours'

TH
or ma
appar
marke
from
the e
cases
the m
blebs
extens
swells
of the

A
foliac
yellow
with a
hangs

TH
be ma
from
bath
oxide,
makes
is soo
shoul
necess
remed
remed

TH
am pe
year-c

seen by me, showed a preference for the anterior surface, involving the chest, thighs, face, etc. The bullæ, which are practically blisters, varying in size from a buckshot to a walnut, occasionally the size of a hen's egg, make their appearance in a remarkably short period of time. They are hemispherical in shape and are generally tightly filled, at first with a fluid clear or slightly clouded, but soon becoming thicker and finally purulent. They may burst and discharge or quickly dry up; in either case, a crust or scab results which on removal leaves a pigmented area which eventually disappears. A new crop may form within twenty-four hours' time.

The duration of the disease is indefinite; it may last weeks or months or may run on for years with periodic aggravations. Even after an apparent recovery the tendency to relapse, after varying intervals, is marked. The itching is usually intense, tending to prevent the patient from getting his full allowance of sleep, and is a contributory factor to the extreme exhaustion, which is likely to result fatally. In severe cases the blebs may assume the hemorrhagic type. The involvement of the mucous membranes is always a very grave manifestation. The blebs are more likely to rupture early and the infection spread, and extensive ulceration thus occurs. When the mouth is affected, the tongue swells, the inflammation extending to the œsophagus. The involvement of the intestinal tract results in a disastrous diarrhoea.

A particularly fatal type of this disease is known as pemphigus foliaceus. The bullæ are flaccid from the first; the contents are milky or yellowish-red, spread beneath rather than raise the epiderm, coalesce with adjacent lesions, form thin and friable crusts, while the epidermis hangs in shreds like those of a superficial scald.

The treatment is both constitutional and local. An attempt must be made to allay the itching. One of my patients derived so much relief from the warm bath that she spent about half her waking hours in a bath tub. A dusting powder, composed of subnitrate of bismuth, zinc oxide, and acetanilid, the latter not to exceed ten per cent. of the whole, makes a satisfactory mixture. The official compound resorcin ointment is soothing. Tense blebs should be pricked and drained. Rest in bed should be urged. Diet should be nourishing, and stimulants may be necessary. Alnui and echinacia (eclectic) are probably the best internal remedies although arsenic has always been considered as an important remedy.

Through the courtesy of Dr. George R. Green, of Muncie, Ind., I am permitted to exhibit two photographs of one of his patients, a twelve-year-old boy whose condition had previously been diagnosed as small-pox.

This boy was under Doctor Green's care for about three years, during which time he had an occasional relapse but finally recovered.

Pemphigus vegetans is the most loathsome and rapidly fatal of all the types. The chances for recovery are few. Instead of considering pemphigus vegetans in the abstract, I will cite briefly the history of a case occurring a few years ago in a young married woman twenty-two years of age. At the time I first saw her, the lesions covered the inner aspect of the thighs, perineum, labia majora, and pubis; the last hairs had disappeared from this region nearly one year previously. At first I thought I had to do with syphilitic condylomata or plain venereal warts, for the vegetative growth resembled a typical case of the former very much. The history which I obtained, little by little, cleared the diagnosis. Nearly two years before, near the time of her marriage, she noticed several of what she and her mother called "chicken-pox pimples," near the juncture of the right labia and pubis. These shortly disappeared and the matter was forgotten, when a second crop appeared. This was early in the week. They were country people and decided to take her to see a doctor when they went to town the next Saturday. They did so, but at this time there was not sufficient disturbance to permit the physician to make a diagnosis. Some weeks later there was a third exacerbation when the true diagnosis of pemphigus vulgaris was made, and from that time on she was never wholly free from blebs in some state of development. Over this particular region mentioned above, the bullæ succeeded each other so rapidly that the cutaneous surface could not heal. A continual, dirty, foul-smelling exudate was present; the area involved began to stand elevated and distinct from the surrounding surface. The skin became roughened, soft and looked, as she said, like a relief map in her physical geography. From this history we conclude that, in this case at least, pemphigus vegetans was a sequella of pemphigus vulgaris.

At the time I saw her she was in torment: a burden to herself and others. Nothing, and she had tried a host of preparations, afforded more than transient relief from the itching and stench. She was twenty-six pounds under weight and had the anxious expression of one who was approaching a crisis. She rapidly became more and more exhausted and died in about three months after I first saw her.

PROC
RE
NU
AS
CA

(O
convent
societies
Proceed
JOURNA

TE
evening
Massa

"V
which
vital i
her.
in thi
has fu
felt o
of the
"
New

A

I
hall
of l
feat
than
tory
cien
evid
ress
mur

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE JOINT SESSION ON STATE
REGISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR
NURSING EDUCATION AND THE AMERICAN NURSES'
ASSOCIATION, HELD IN ORCHESTRA HALL, CHI-
CAGO, JUNE 5, 1912. (ABRIDGED.)**

(One of the most interesting sessions held during the week of the Chicago conventions was that on state registration as a joint session of the two national societies. The discussions and papers were too lengthy to be published with the Proceedings of the American Nurses' Association in the August issue of the JOURNAL, but will be given in installments in successive numbers.—Ed.)

THE joint session on state registration was called to order on the evening of June 5, at 8.25, by the chairman, Mary M. Riddle, R.N., of Massachusetts, who said, in part:

"We are assembled here to-night for the consideration of a subject which is near to the heart of every nurse and which concerns not only her vital interest but the interests of the sick world which is leaning upon her. What better could we do than to look to that state for the lead in this matter, especially in the eastern part of our great country, that has furnished so many of us wise counsel and strict laws which we have felt obliged to follow if we were to be allowed a part in the registration of that great state?

"It gives me very much pleasure to introduce Miss Goodrich, of New York."

**A GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE STATUTORY
REQUIREMENTS OF THE DIFFERENT STATES**

By ANNIE W. GOODRICH, R.N.

I THINK it is wonderful that we have come together in this great hall to-night at the end of only eleven years to discuss the question of legislation concerning the practice of nursing. I know of no feature in our progress that is more encouraging or more inspiring than our legislation. Are our laws, you say at once, so satisfactory? No, certainly not. They are conspicuously weak and inefficient in almost every state, but what does legislation evidence? It evidences organization, unity of purpose, strength, professional progress, and, above all, the establishment, to the satisfaction of the community, that this profession has a definite service to render to the race.

As it is written on the statute books of one of our states—"An act to amend the public health law relative to the practice of nursing."

To go into all the details this evening of these statutory differences would take far too much time that could be more profitably devoted to discussion. Nor is it necessary that we should, for we can now refer those who desire to make a study of these matters to various publications: The bulletin issued this year by the Board of Education in Washington; the Annual Report of the New York State Education Department, together with their pamphlets, such as the syllabus and the handbook containing a summary of the laws, etc.; Miss Louie Croft Boyd's "State Registration for Nurses" published by Saunders & Company and now under revision; and, for immediate study, to the comprehensive and interesting exhibit prepared for the convention by Miss Giles.

But in order that those who are not immediately in touch with our legislation may have a clear understanding of the papers to be presented, I beg to submit certain statistics, together with a brief outline of the statutory requirements and results already obtained.

We had some difficulty in getting information. A questionnaire was sent out. Possibly some of the copies did not go to the right authorities, but I am very grateful to the many who did reply and I naturally feel that I am, perhaps, greatly at fault myself, because in the many phases of work that came up this last winter unexpectedly I was unable to give it the attention of which it was worthy.

There are now laws regulating the practice of nursing on the statute books of thirty-three states, seven of which are compulsory; that is to say, they forbid the practice of any person as a graduate, trained, or registered nurse without a license. The others are permissive only "who may practise as a registered nurse." They were obtained in the following order: in 1903, four—North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia; in 1904, one—Maryland; in 1905, four—Indiana, California, Colorado, and Connecticut; in 1907, seven—New Hampshire, District of Columbia, Iowa, West Virginia, Minnesota, Illinois, and Georgia; in 1909, nine—Wyoming, Washington, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Michigan; in 1910, one—Massachusetts; in 1911, five—Tennessee, Idaho, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Vermont.

The information concerning the total number of schools registered as maintaining standards meeting the requirements of the law, is too incomplete to be of value. In a number of states the schools have not as yet been standardized. The total number reported as registered in the different states is 508, representing 14 states. The total number of nurses reported as registered, 32,972, representing 20 states. This is

unquest
register
register

The da
was 31,
mately
the ins

Th
that w
in the
That s

Th
their t
insane
in 191
of bed

I
magaz
hospit
pitals
thous
one to

T
inary

P
conce
train
requi

E
tered
qual
qual
evid
appr
to th
caus

A
cour
requ
obta

unquestionably an underestimate of the number. The largest number registered in any state is in New York, 8960 having registered with 128 registered schools.

The population of New York was reported as 9,113,614 in 1910. The daily average of patients reported last year in registered hospitals was 31,424, making the proportion of hospital beds to inhabitants approximately 1 to 290. (This includes the nine registered state hospitals for the insane, whose total number of beds is something over 18,000.)

That report applies to hospitals for the insane, though this is an item that will interest you. Nearly fifty per cent. of the beds that we report in the registered hospitals are in the nine state hospitals for the insane. That statistic is appalling to me.

The second state is Massachusetts, which reports 6,000 registered; their total number of beds, 6,505, exclusive of beds in hospitals for the insane, the latter numbering 10,674. The population of Massachusetts in 1910 was 3,366,416—one hospital bed to about 515 patients, exclusive of beds in hospitals for the insane.

I remember, a few years ago, reading an article in an architectural magazine calling attention to the need of architects conversant with hospital construction and saying that the proportion of beds in the hospitals of Massachusetts at that time to the inhabitants was one to one thousand, and at the present rate of increase it would soon be about one to one hundred.

There appear to be four distinct lines of legal requirements, preliminary education, professional training, licensing tests, and registry.

Preliminary Education.—In nineteen states there is no regulation concerning the educational qualification required; six require high school training or its equivalent; four one year of high, or its equivalent; three require completion of the grammar school.

Evidence of Educational Qualifications.—Where institutions are registered, the diploma is a certification that the requirements of educational qualifications are met. In some states a statement of the educational qualification is required on the educational blank. In one state, only, evidence of the educational qualification is required to be filed and approved by the Registering Board before the admission of the pupil to the school of nursing. This is a recently made requirement and has caused much agitation in the state where it was issued.

Professional Education.—Twenty-one states require a two-year course; nine require three years; two make no requirement, and the requirement of two is not known. Twenty require the experience to be obtained in a general hospital, six in a hospital or sanitarium, two do

not specify where the experience shall be obtained, two specify that the experience shall be in medical, surgical, and obstetrical nursing in a public or private hospital, one requires medical and surgical nursing.

Licensing Test.—All the laws require an examination, but provide waivers, generally to include all those practising nursing at the time of the passage of the act. Seventeen laws have a reciprocity clause providing for the registration without examination of nurses registered in other states whose laws have equal requirements. All laws require a fee from applicants for registration. In five states the fee is \$10; in the remainder, \$5.

All those items are rather important. About the question of the fee I do not dare to talk very much, because I feel that I shall take somebody else's time. But if a fee of ten dollars can possibly be required that, of course, gives a fund in the treasury for the carrying on of the inspections and other expenses, which will be of infinite value in standardizing the schools. The fee of five dollars in a small state brings in so little money that it is impossible to do very much work.

Boards of Examiners.—The Board of Examiners in twenty-nine states, including New Jersey, whose law has just been amended, is composed wholly of nurses. Nine boards have nurses and physicians, two states have no board of examiners, in one state the board is composed entirely of physicians. I am sorry to have to say so, but I am going to say it, that it is much easier to get information where boards are composed of nurses than otherwise, because we are interested in our own profession and members of other professions have something else to do. In eleven states the nomination of the members of the board is made by the State Nurses' Association, in twelve by the Governor, in four by the Board of Health. In seventeen states the board is appointed by the Governor, in six by the Medical State Board, in one by regents.

Regulations are made covering the salary of the secretary, the amount appropriated ranging from \$50 to \$500. The amount paid to the examiners is \$4, \$5, and \$10 daily, when occupied. There are also regulations governing meetings, dates of examination, etc.

Inspection.—There appear to be two definitely appointed inspectors, one in Illinois, and one in New York. The law in one state, Idaho, provides that the president of the board shall inspect the schools; in Iowa, that a member of the board shall do so. Three states report inspection of a somewhat similar character—Virginia, New Hampshire, and Washington. A not inconsiderable number report informal inspections.

At least ten states have issued a syllabus, prepared generally by the

Board
one, Y
has b

T

T

from
of the
direct
to pu
throug
both i

C

ferenc
were

I

school
school
in the
was i
what

I

cienc
less,
the
to m
and
valu
if, i
tion
othe
insp
stat
lati
by
Ass
par

wit
cre
to
the
see

Board of Examiners for the state by the State Nurses' Association. In one, Virginia, the syllabus issued by the National Hospital Conference has been adopted.

I will quote from two of many letters I received:

The direct results of our registration requirements have been in the change from a two- to a three-year course in all schools, and the discontinuance of the former universal practice of sending out pupils for private work. Indirectly, we are getting results through the enlightenment the Act has brought to pupils themselves as to what should be required of them and by them, and through the supervision all schools are being made to feel they are under, by both the State Association Executive Board and the State Board.

Conditions are still deplorable in even our best schools—both through indifference and lack of funds—but we know them to be appreciably better than they were five years ago, when our legislation was secured.

Registration in our state has made improvement in most of the training schools, one poor school has gone out of existence. I don't feel there is one school that we could call indifferent. One member of the board visits the schools in the state as it seems necessary. We visited each school the first year the law was in effect, and many the second. The schools seem anxious and willing to do what is expected of them and are friendly to the board.

In almost every communication we have received, while the inefficiency of the law has been deplored, it has been asserted that, nevertheless, such laws have had a beneficial result in raising the standard of the schools and leading to greater uniformity in curricula. I would like to make one recommendation concerning the work which could be done and should be done, I think, by state associations. We believe that very valuable knowledge could be obtained, and far-reaching work be done, if, in every state, reports could be made to the State Nurses' Association of the institutions in that state, their number, their nature, and other important details—in the states where inspection obtains, by the inspectors, in others, by the Board of Examiners, who could so divide the state as to minimize the work of each member. In states without legislation, some method of obtaining this information could be determined by the State Association. These reports to be submitted by the State Associations to the American Nurses' Association, who could then prepare a report for the Board of Education in Washington.

A comparison of the statistical report of the Bulletin of Education with the reports received from the Board of Examiners shows great discrepancies in statistics. These reports come directly from the institution to the Department. Undoubtedly many hospitals do not report, nor has there ever been any attempt to classify properly the institutions; and it seems to me that the above suggestion might aid such a classification.

I beg to state here that while this statistical report is included with Miss Nutting's monograph, she was in no wise responsible for the preparation of the statistics.

My study of the various laws, which has been extremely superficial, I must admit, together with the knowledge I have gained during the past eighteen months, lead me to believe that in the New York State law we have more nearly approached the ideal than in any other. Our strength is threefold. We come under the Public Health law and, are, therefore, admitted to have a definite part in the health of the community. By the placing of the schools under the Regents, we have become part of a world-renowned and almost unique educational system. The regulations governing the education of the nurse are, therefore, in the hands of educational experts, and such regulations must accord with the regulations governing all the other professions. We have the assistance, and this is no small item, of machinery already well established, as the divisions of the Department exemplify. We do not have there a department of law, of medicine, of public schools, etc., but we have the statistical division, the examinations division, the inspections division. And our third and greatest strength lies in our law's requirement of co-operation on the part of the Department of Education with our State Nurses' Association. Our Board of Nurse Examiners is, it is true, appointed by the Department, but the nominations of the members are made by the State Association. I only wish that our Advisory Council and the Inspector were nominated by the Association also.

The New York State law has, however, a great weakness—a weakness that retards our progress and handicaps the Education Department beyond words. Our law is permissive only, though in the face of the splendid and ever-increasing response on the part of the graduates of our registered schools—the number coming up for examination increasing every year—we cannot fear for the future; and the history of our state is but the history in a greater or lesser degree of every other. Nevertheless, I want to make one earnest plea for compulsory legislation—not who may practise as a registered nurse, or who shall practise as a graduate, trained, or registered nurse, but who shall practise as a *nurse*. Surely, if we can call ourselves the American Nurses' Association we can go on the statute books in the same way. I make a plea for such registration, not for the protection of the nurse, but of the community. We are, in truth, public servants, and the knowledge that we should bring to our service is too great, and our responsibility too wide, for us longer to allow the individual institution for the sick to determine what our professional preparation shall be. Such legislation would necessitate a compliance

with the educational requirements on the part of every school of nursing. The short-course school, a greater menace to the public safety than is generally realized, would be obliged to change its name, and such legislation would turn back into the attendant class, many young women who, while personally qualified, are not educationally equipped for the scientific preparation so evidently needed for the wider fields of nursing activities of to-day.

I have said our laws are weak and inefficient, and so they are. That our educational system is defective none can dispute; but as we listened to that superb report of our Interstate Secretary yesterday, it seemed, despite the shadow of patient, lonely struggle in the waste places, an extraordinary picture of organized progress, and the more extraordinary because of the demanding nature of our work. Whatever her field, I think we must unanimously admit that the nurse is more entirely excluded from outside interests—social, civic, educational—than the members of almost any other profession, and we cannot but ask wherein lies her power, to what is due this ability to organize so forcefully, progressively, and harmoniously.

The nature of our calling developing, as it does, all the highest attributes in human nature, unquestionably plays the greatest part; but I am inclined to think that two very potent factors in this development have been certain features of our institutional preparation, features that we are at present striving to modify, if not abolish—the militarism, that splendid drilling in the subordination of self to the machine, and the overdemand in work and responsibility which is so wonderful a developer of resourcefulness, executive ability, and indomitable courage.

Do not understand me as deprecating the modification of either of these features. I am the ardent advocate of such modification; but a building whose foundation-walls project beyond a certain elevation would not be structurally correct, and we have gone beyond our foundation-wall. I am only paying a passing tribute to a system to which I believe we are deeply indebted.

We have been in existence as a profession not more than fifty years, and our first society was organized here barely twenty years ago, but we are meeting this week in this metropolis of the Middle West, a great organization, representing over twenty thousand members and thirty-eight state associations, together with two national bodies representing special activities—one of an equal number of years' standing, and the other in formation.

Can we not boastfully say we have our patriots, our educators, and our statesmen—with what a record of professional work! Consider the

remarkable development in the Red Cross nursing service in two years only, for which we are indebted to the great organizing ability of one of our members.

We read with pride the letter of transmittal accompanying a monograph on the educational status of nursing, the work of another, a letter which, I believe, has a sufficiently important bearing upon the subject we are presenting to-night, to permit of my reading:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1912.

SIR: Within comparatively recent years the trained nurse has become an important and constant helper of the physician, not only in public and private hospitals, but also in the home, taking the place of untrained watchers who, however willing, can render only an ineffective service. This work of nursing has rapidly advanced to the position of a profession requiring careful preparation for admission. Thirty states of the Union have enacted laws for its regulation, and all the other states will probably do the same within the next few years. In several of the larger cities, nurses are employed by the boards of education to visit the public schools, to look after the minor ailments of the pupils, and to assist in caring for their health. For the education and training of nurses, schools have been established and are maintained in most of the states. There are at present more than 1,100 such schools, with an attendance of approximately 30,000 students. For this reason the education of nurses and the educational status of nursing have become questions of general importance and public interest on which the Bureau of Education, in pursuance of the purpose for which it was established, should give information. I recommend that the manuscript be published as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education.

Respectfully submitted,

P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior.

Could we ask for more definite approval, or by a higher authority, of the work of one of our educators?

And to obtain legislation in not thirty, as the Commissioner said, but in thirty-three states, must we not in each state have had some leading spirits following the footsteps of the women who played so important a part in our first legislation only ten years ago, one of whom is to give the history of legislation to-morrow, one whose part has been great indeed, not only in her work in the state, but in the legislation of all the states through the pages of our *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*? Have we not here evidence of statesmanship? Despite our defects, unsolved problems, even failures, as the steady tread of this triumphing army sounds in our ears, we dare to say they have, indeed, builded better than they knew.

MISS RIDDLE invited discussion of the paper.

MISS DUNCAN.—Miss Goodrich in her paper said she hoped the day would come when it would be compulsory for every nurse to be registered before she commences nursing. The question I would like to ask, is this: What shall we do with the experienced nurses, the nurses who are not graduates, if it comes to compulsory registration? I know, we all know, that not every patient can pay twenty-five dollars a week. I should like to know whether anybody has thought about the nursing and care of these people and what we are going to do with the experienced nurse. Can we register her or can we not?

MISS RIDDLE.—I take it you are not thinking so much about taking care of the experienced nurse as you are of taking care of the patients that she attends.

MISS DUNCAN.—Exactly, Miss Riddle. The people who cannot afford to pay twenty-five dollars a week.

MISS GOODRICH.—I feel like Mrs. Pankhurst, only, you see, I am not Mrs. Pankhurst, and I cannot answer questions offhand, as she does, very satisfactorily to the audience.

Let us begin this way: If we had compulsory registration no hardship could be worked to those who are already in the nursing field. We would consider at once that a very broad waiver would have to be allowed which would include all women who gave evidence of practising in good faith, who are nursing at the present time. But inasmuch as in those states—and I can speak positively for New York State—a public accountant cannot act in that capacity, a pharmacist cannot act in his capacity—a dentist, a lawyer, or a doctor—without giving evidence of meeting the state requirements of his profession, I cannot see why a nurse should not have to give evidence of meeting such requirements which fit her to take care of the sick. If there is another class of nurses needed, that class will come forward; but I think the community should know who is the nurse and who is not the nurse. They can have, as I have tried to say before, whom they will and they can pay what they will; but we as a profession owe it to them to make it definitely understood which is prepared to take care of their sick and which is not.

MISS DENNIS.—I should like to ask how to interest the State Board of Education in the matter of registration of nurses and I will explain why I am asking that question. Since our amendment in New Jersey was approved, which happened only about six weeks ago, many of the nurses, hearing that there was a provision for registration, have sent letters of inquiry and some applications for registration blanks to the State Board of Education of New Jersey. These have been forwarded to the Board of Examiners, then a personal letter followed from the State Commissioner of Education, asking for information concerning registration in the state of New Jersey, for a list of registered nurses, and for any literature that we might have on the subject. It seems to me that this indicates an interest in our work in the head of the State Board of Education. My question is how best to encourage such interest.

MISS GOODRICH.—I would like to suggest that to that board you send the Bulletin from the Bureau of Education in Washington, let them read that and study that piece of work on the educational status of the nurse. I think that would be sufficiently interesting to them. Give them Professor Winslow's report that was read last year in Boston. I think if they would read this literature they

would understand the work that is being done, the effort that is being made, and before very long I am sure we shall be approaching the boards of education throughout the country, asking them to establish colleges. That seems very far off, but it is not as far off as it sounds; and we want them, their interest and their knowledge, and wherever we have approached them they have shown just the interest that you speak of. It seems to me that you have very definitely established that they have your interest at heart, because in a state where we would never dream for a moment that you would get your amendment, you have carried it.

MISS EYRE.—I would like to say in reply to that question that in Colorado a school has been started for social service in connection with the State University for Social Service, which embraces a parallel course of education for nurses for all sorts of social and helpful work; and it seems to me that the member from New Jersey might suggest to that board of education that they start some movement of that sort in one of their institutions of learning. Try it out in one place and teach people, give them a preparatory course that may be of use to expectant pupils for the training schools. It seems to me that the time is coming when the work can be minimized to a great extent for hospital training schools. If the pupils could have some idea in connection with their ordinary ABC education, if there were a department in the high school where they might specialize in some way, then they could come into the training schools and not be green-horns, as they are now, to practise on the patients and on the forbearance of those who have them to train.

MISS MCNAMEE.—May I ask what position the practical nurse is looked upon as occupying—that is, a nurse that has had many years' experience under the very best doctors, taking care of sick children, babies, and even women? What standing has she?

MISS GOODRICH.—You mean, if we had a compulsory law? The woman who is to-day in the field, who has established a reputation, would come in under the waiver, but the girl of the future would not make the mistake of being an excellent practical nurse without the proper professional preparation.

MISS PALMER.—In the early days of the administration of the law in New York there was a provision in the law which required us to register under the waiver experienced practical nurses, who were willing to submit to a test in practical nursing. We had a special examination for such women. They came before the members of the board in the different cities where examinations were held, and were required to give a simple practical demonstration in such things as giving a bath, taking the temperature, making and changing the bed, and all those simple fundamental nursing procedures. We asked a few questions. We did not go into anything that required text-book knowledge but judged those women by the endorsement of responsible people, and by their ability to use their hands properly and answer intelligently the simple practical nursing questions. Now it seems to me when we make state registration compulsory over the length and breadth of the country, that we shall have to provide for these practical, capable women, who are doing good work and supporting themselves and taking care of people of moderate means; just such a simple practical test as that, to demonstrate their fitness to be recognized and to be registered under a waiver. It is the simplest thing in the world to do, and I know from the experience that I had that those who did come forward and take such an examination did not feel it to be a great hardship.

It is
speak, b
course y
yourself
some pe
over cir
of the i
many n
meets a
sympath

I th
narrow
has bee
we just
plan, to
fact th
adjunct

Som
the bes
is what
with co
up to
they la
they la
Hyster
the par
let the
you wo
are so
and th
great
mind
uncom

A WORD TO THE UNLUCKY NURSE¹

By JOSEPHINE HILL, R.N.,

Graduate of the New York Hospital Training School

It is not to the experienced and successful nurses that I wish to speak, but to those who have been, as they term it, "unlucky." Of course your own good luck depends on yourself, inasmuch as you make yourself acceptable to your patients. Any one can be successful with some people, but it is harder to win a victory over ourselves and also over circumstances, to make a success of a case when the patient is one of the impossible kind. A cranky, nervous, peevish patient may tire out many nurses until one comes that has hold of the philosophy of life and meets all onslaughts of irritability with a calm composure, a mixture of sympathy and firmness that conquers the patient.

I think self-consciousness is the handicap of most new nurses. It narrows life down to the viewpoint of the nurse only, the woman in her has been submerged under the professional training of the nurse. If we just remember that we are *women* first of all, to help, to think, to plan, to sympathize, to advise, it makes our work much broader, and the fact that we have been trained to care for the sick, is an additional adjunct to the make-up, but it is not everything.

Some of the best nurses I know are disagreeable women. Some of the best nurses, in one sense, do not use common-sense. A happy medium is what constitutes the successful nurse. Some nurses are overburdened with conscientiousness to do as they are told by the doctor, or to live up to their ward training. These nurses are not a success, because they lack adaptability. They lack a general knowledge of human nature, they lack a feeling of sympathy from the standpoint of the patient. Hysterical sympathy, or obtrusive sympathy, we know is not good for the patient, but you must be *in sympathy* with your patient. You must let the patient feel that you are her friend, that you are doing what you would for one of your own family; empty words and empty sympathy are soon detected and mistrusted by a patient. Imagine yourself sick and think how you would like your nurse to treat you,—that makes a great difference. Eliminate the idea of "patient and nurse" from your mind and take the broader attitude of two human beings,—one sick, uncomfortable, and unhappy; the other (you), well, kind, and attentive.

¹ Read at the Special Session of Private Duty Nurses, Chicago, June 6, 1912.

I think kindness and adaptability two of the most important characteristics of a successful nurse. An interested attention is necessary, but not a *busy-body* attention. Do not weary your patient with useless, fussy treatments just to be busy; do what is necessary for comfort, and then be peaceful and let the patient have peace. They enjoy rest of body and mind when sick.

I have heard patients say, speaking of their illness and nurse: "She was too attentive and never let me rest day or night." We know that in some diseases, such as typhoid, the patient must have a routine of attention, but there can be perfectly restful times even in that illness. If you have been ill yourself, you will know exactly how little things can make or destroy your comfort.

Besides a good hospital training, have kindness, common-sense, adaptability, and above all, be always a broad-minded, refined, cultured, dignified woman, and you will find that your work will be a pleasure to you. You will be a great help to those around you, whether sick or well. A woman has great power, even if she is a professional nurse, but her power lies, not so much in her hospital training, as it does in her own mental and soul development.

ON TALKING SHOP

THE school-teacher (not the tea-kettle this time) began it. It was during training-school days. We were seated at the dining-room table. A night nurse, looking fresh from her day's sleep, entered, and, hardly seated, started the conversation with, "Anything new to-day?"

"How's old man Riley?" she continued. "Did that woman in ward C 'go out' this morning? Any 'ops'? Did Dr. Stevens aspire? That 'pn.' developed 'd.t.'s, didn't he?"

One question after another was fired at us who had been keeping the pace on day duty and were patiently awaiting 8 P.M.

And one night at dinner was exactly like another until the school-teacher rebelled and in her sweet, low voice repeated that "Walrus and Carpenter" verse from the delightful classic, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland."

When the school-teacher speaks, one listens, so there was never any interruption when we heard:

We r
We'r
dining-r
Two
south s
large ho
German
asked i
season.
but wor
Acco
went to
We
friend
many
peram
deprivi
go on
statem
suit-ca
Bu
life is
to her
She h
can if
her sp
intere
Or
two m
and r
my tv
"
a fish

“‘The time has come,’ the Walrus said,
‘To talk of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—
Of cabbages—and Kings—
And why the sea is boiling hot—
And whether pigs have wings?’”

We nurses knew it meant shop talk and taboo were synonymous words. We're all victims of habit more or less. Shop talk in our hospital dining-room was soon in the past tense.

Two years ago, I went with a patient to her summer home on the south shore of the Massachusetts coast. The beach was perfect: the large house conveniently arranged. The family had made plans to be in Germany the next summer, and knowing I was charmed with the place, asked if I wouldn't like to rent their house for a part of the following season. They usually received \$350 for the months of July and August but would make some concession in my behalf.

Accordingly, I collected a number of friends—all nurses—and we went to S—— in July.

We had a delightful time—I mean eight of us did, one didn't. Every friend had brought along with her, a fracture, a half-dozen appendices, many “pn's” and “ty's” and hosts of cranky patients with temperaments. Every nurse had failed to leave shop talk at home, thus depriving one of a much-needed vacation. “And the moral is,” never go on a vacation with a nurse without first getting from her a sworn statement that she'll leave shop talk behind,—say, in that inevitable suit-case.

But you argue, “A nurse has no time for outside interests. Her life is bound up in her patients and their ailments. She has so little time to herself for reading, for the theatre, music, art, the out-of-doors.” She has few interests. It's sad and true. She *can* have more. She *can* if she will. A nurse was lamenting that her room-mate spent all her spare time and money on pretty things to wear. I say, get an interest in something if it's only clothes.

One year, I returned from a vacation spent mostly in an island camp, two miles by canoe from the mainland. When, tanned and sunburned and rejuvenated, I returned to Boston, and was asked how I had spent my two weeks and if profitably, my reply was:

“Oh! I didn't do much but dangle a fishpole from a canoe with never a fish and but once a bite.”

To this day, I remember the look of disgust on our superintendent's face as she said, "Fishing! such nasty work, and some call it fun."

So I repeat, get an interest in something,—if it's only clothes or fishing.

A mother I know said she would enjoy better having Elisabeth come home to Vermont if she'd only leave her "cases" in Boston. (Cases! poor overworked word!) And this mother was a woman of large sympathy, always first to aid a sick and poor neighbor.

Let us, when we are not nursing, follow the example of Mrs. Wiggs, who put, or rather, made it a practice to put, all her worries down in the bottom of her heart, then sat on the lid and smiled. We can put all the "cases" in a box, "shet the lid and set on it." Then smile. It was Mrs. Wiggses' way. It's a man's way and the wisest. Doing this, I'll feel you've already acquired one more interest, namely, in this plea against too much shop talk.

EYE EXAMINATION, TREATMENT, AND OPERATION

By HENRY GLOVER LANGWORTHY, M.D.

Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye, St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital Training School for Nurses, Dubuque, Iowa

(Continued from page 807)

REMOVAL OF EYEBALL (*Enucleation*)

THE entire eyeball is frequently removed for penetrating wounds which have practically destroyed the globe, for foreign bodies in the eye which cannot be extracted, and for malignant growths. The eyeball should be enucleated in bad injuries of the ciliary region (cornea margin) when it is clear that the eye will be sightless, and to prevent any chance of loss of vision (sympathetic ophthalmia) in the good or uninjured eye. The operation is performed under a general anæsthetic and requires the usual preparation for a major surgical operation. The local preparation consists in cleansing the lids and skin about the eye with soap and water, flushing the conjunctival sac with boracic acid solution, and applying bichloride ointment 1-3000, and a pad and bandage over night. As enucleation of the globe is a common eye operation, its preparation should be carefully observed. The instruments required are an eye speculum, fixation forceps, strabismus scissors and hooks, strong

curved s
black sil
and a ro

A le
tions to
not be
bite. T
rinsed
with a
the leed
at this
for at
drops
against
in the
loose
larger

TH
tions
avoid
Simp
septic
cent.,
per c
direct
sensit
drops
filter
adva
chem

I
glass
dust

I
or w
dark

curved scissors for cutting the optic nerve, needle holder, curved needles, black silk for suture material, bichloride ointment, sterile gauze pads, and a roller bandage.

METHOD OF APPLYING LEECH TO TEMPLE

A leech is sometimes applied to the temple for painful eye inflammations to draw blood from the region of the affected eye. The skin should not be cleaned with a medicated solution as the leech might refuse to bite. The temple area may, however, be washed with soap and water and rinsed clean if desired. The skin at some point is then slightly scarified with a sterile needle to draw a drop of blood to the surface. To force the leech to bite, it is dropped into a bottle and held against the temple at this point until it takes hold. The leech may be allowed to stay on for at least fifteen or twenty minutes or until it is full of blood and drops off. Sometimes a leech is applied by merely holding it in a towel against the temple until it bites. A bit of cotton should be inserted in the ear canal on that side to avoid any possibility of the leech wiggling loose and getting into the ear. Leeches can usually be secured at the larger pharmacies.

PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT IN EYE AFFECTIONS

The various eye drops and eye lotions used in the treatment of affections of the eye are known as eye washes or *collyria*. The nurse should avoid using solutions in the eye above the strength usually specified. Simple inflamed eyes, due to obvious causes, may be washed with antiseptic liquids, but such medicinal solutions as atropine sulphate 1 per cent., homatropine hydrobromate 1 per cent., eserine sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent., cocaine 1 per cent., etc., should never be used except on a direct order from the physician in charge. As the eye is an extremely sensitive and delicate organ and easily irritated, all liquids used as eye drops should be clean and free from dust or musty sediment. Frequent filtering may be necessary to keep eye solutions clear. It is often of advantage to preserve some eye solutions in tinted bottles out of the chemical action of the light.

Protective measures of various kinds such as eye shades, smoked glasses, light bandaging, etc., are used to shut out bright light, wind, dust, and in some cases to give mechanical support.

Poison bottles are often made in a special manner—such as colored or with a rough edge so as not to be easily mistaken if handled in the dark. Labels also may be made more or less distinctive.

All cases of iritis, sympathetic ophthalmia, ulcers of the cornea, and

cataract cases are usually kept in a darkened room or have the eyes heavily shaded. In the examination of infants, lid retractors will probably be required. In treating purulent conjunctivitis all waste material used should be immediately removed and destroyed by burning. Great care must be taken in these cases to avoid infection of a patient's good eye as well as to protect the nurse's own eyes. It is permissible to suggest to adults with cross-eyes that the eye may be straightened by an operation. While the sight, as a rule, will not be improved the cosmetic results are sometimes astonishing and the patient is usually saved the life-long mortification of appearing before the world disfigured.

Eye Cleansing and Irrigations.—Cleansing solutions are applied usually with a well-filled eye dropper. By pulling down the lower lid slightly and allowing the fluid to run from the outer angle of the eye along the inner surface of the lower lid, a large surface of the globe may be thoroughly flushed. Collect the overflow near the nose on a piece of dry absorbent cotton. The eye should be washed until free from foreign material or pus.

In placing a single drop of a medicated eye solution in the eye, never drop it directly on the cornea or ball of the eye itself but pull down the lower lid and place the drop upon the inner surface of the lid. This procedure will prevent the patient from jumping unexpectedly. The medicated fluid is quickly dispersed over the anterior surface of the globe by winking. A saturated solution of boric acid is the most frequent solution used for eye irrigating, and is a very good one. Clean warm water, sterile normal salt solution, mercuric chloride 1-10000 etc., are also much used. Irrigation means the actual use of a considerable quantity of fluid in some form of an irrigating apparatus providing a continuous flow.

Eye Ointments.—Eye ointments are usually applied by pulling down the lower lid and placing a moderate quantity of the eye salve on the inner surface of the lid next to the eye. The ointment quickly melts and spreads over the eyeball. Ointments are frequently put up in collapsible tin tubes with a special point for easy application.

Cold.—Cold compresses are much used for lid swelling and inflammation. Method of application: Cut a number of small square pads of cloth, moisten, and lay on a block of ice. Transfer bits of cloth from ice block to lids, changing frequently. Cold compresses wrung out of ice water may also be used.

Heat.—Hot water baths and hot eye compresses are often prescribed in inflammations of the cornea, iris, and ciliary body. Heat is applied to the eye by means of flannel cloths wrung out of hot water and used

as hot as
applying
up like a
rated cot
to eye.
soiled an
water is
to cool.
time and
good ave

First
margin c
Nothing
the pati
or exten
hours fo
ticle is i
permissi
until in
by remo
flushing
an eye

Mis
from th
tude of
readers

" "
has not
among
Empero
is no
business
can nu
physici
are the
cannot
" "

to the
employ
The A

as hot as can be borne without burning. The most practical method of applying fomentations is to place three or four wads of cotton rolled up like a torpedo in a bowl of hot water and then pick up the hot saturated cotton on the end of a wooden stick transferring direct from bowl to eye. By bending over the bowl, the patient's clothes will not be soiled and the hands need not come in contact with the water. If the water is too hot, the dripping cotton may be held a moment in the air to cool. Fomentations should be used from ten to twenty minutes at a time and often several times daily. Fifteen minutes by the watch is a good average.

First Aid to the Injured in Eye Accidents.—Apply clean vaseline to margin of lids and protect the eye with an improvised pad and bandage. Nothing serious in the way of additional injury is likely to happen while the patient is being taken to a specialist for treatment. The character or extent of eye wounds changes very little during the first two or three hours following injury. In penetrating wounds of the eye, if the particle is in such a position that it can be seen and easily picked out, it is permissible to do so, otherwise the eye should be bandaged and let alone until inspected by the oculist. Burns of the eye should be treated at once by removing as much of the offending material as possible and then flushing with oil. Instillations of oil is good treatment in any kind of an eye burn.

(To be continued)

A JAPANESE VIEW OF NURSING

MISS HELEN SCOTT HAY writes from Japan: "The following clipping from the *Japanese Advertiser* seemed fine enough in its tone, in the attitude of Japanese medical men to nursing, to be of interest to JOURNAL readers:

"The fact that since the beginning of his illness the imperial patient has not had the attendance of any nurses has been and is still being discussed among medical experts. The opinion of the court physicians is that, as the Emperor is carefully attended by many skilful physicians day and night, there is no need for calling in any nurses, but some physicians declare that the business of nursing is quite alien to the physician's profession and that none can nurse the sick so well as the well-trained nurse. In other words, they say, physicians may be said to be the generals or officers of an army, while nurses are the rank and file and each has an independent line of duty which the other cannot fulfill with any satisfaction.

"Acting on this opinion, the Meiji Physicians Association made an appeal to the Ministry of the Imperial Household on Thursday night in behalf of the employment of skilful nurses to attend the imperial patient all the time. The Association embraces over a thousand physicians throughout the country."

NURSING IN MISSION STATIONS



A LETTER FROM THE MISSION NURSING HOME, DURBAN,
SOUTH AFRICA

DEAR AMERICAN NURSES: Just a few words from the wilds of Africa, or, properly speaking, the garden of the world.

I landed here about one year ago and was so tired from my long voyage that I should have welcomed land of almost any description and could almost have smilingly greeted a cannibal. We stopped for one day in Cape Town and I shall never forget the penetrating sun's rays as reflected from the white, towering rocks of Table Mountain. The doctor prepared me for a veritable furnace in Durban. I remember speaking of the heat in Cape Town. He said, "You just wait until we get to Durban; it is so hot there that you cannot raise an umbrella for fear it will catch fire."

When I arrived here everything was beautifully green, delightfully cool, and in every way ideal.

Now just a word about my work. Dr. McCord is a well-known medical missionary and the Zulus come to him from great distances. The dispensary where he sees his patients is located near the centre of Durban but the most interesting place to me is the hospital. This is next door to the doctor's home on the herea, a high ridge overlooking Durban. I have five girls who have come from mission schools. Into their brains I am slowly and patiently (perhaps) trying to instil a few essential points in nursing. Truly, though, they are very intelligent. The patients are not admitted into the hospital until they have previously consulted the doctor at the dispensary. When we have a new patient who is a heathen woman, she hesitatingly approaches the hospital with probably her grandmother, her husband, a few children, and friends. The native nurses assure her that we will refrain from devouring her at once, and after much persuasion she consents to have a general scrubbing and shampoo. The hair is usually artistically arranged in a psyche behind, by means of red clay and wire, which can only be removed by much diligence, labor, and hot soapsuds. After the toilet is complete, she is ushered upstairs to her ward, where she is treated very much like an ordinary patient in an ordinary hospital.

M. S. MACNEILL.

P. S.—Speaking of cannibals, one of our venerable missionaries says that the only weapon we need in Natal is a package of insect powder.

SIN
of our
Ohio R
Tennes
that a
Island
Wh
have b
rising
of the
tute, a
multit
have p
army
this t
\$117,0
work-
grain,
some e
La
the d
call f
Wash
soon
man
askin
back
Lee
Stew
in th
Gow

THE RED CROSS



IN CHARGE OF

JANE A. DELANO, R.N.

Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service

RED CROSS WORK FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS

SINCE the beginning of April a flood, unprecedented in the history of our country, has gradually worked its way from Cairo, Ill., where the Ohio River joins the Mississippi, on through the fertile valley regions of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. It has been estimated that a land area greater than Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined, or about 15,000 square miles, has been inundated.

While the loss of life has been singularly low, thousands of people have been left homeless and the stories one hears of their escape from rising floods, suffering, and exposure, are beyond belief. The majority of the refugees gathered into the various camps were, of course, destitute, and for weeks the army, with its great resources has been feeding multitudes. A definite report is not yet available, but government rations have probably been issued to more than 200,000 flood victims, and the army has expended more than \$700,000 in relief work. In addition to this the Red Cross has also received in contributions for relief over \$117,000. Much of this has been, or will be, expended in rehabilitation work—in the repair and rebuilding of houses, in the purchase of seed grain, farm animals, and farming implements; but, unfortunately, in some localities the flood subsided too late for the cotton planting.

Late in April the flood had reached Mississippi and Louisiana and the danger of sickness was greatly increased by the warm weather. A call for Red Cross nurses to be sent to Vicksburg, Miss., was received in Washington, April 21. Realizing that the New Orleans nurses would soon be needed in Louisiana, a message was sent to Harriet Leck, chairman of the Kansas City Local Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, asking if she could supply four Red Cross nurses at once. A reply came back in a few hours stating that thirteen nurses had volunteered. Etta Lee Gowdy was selected as head nurse, and Misses Nash, Farmer, and Stewart were sent with her to Vicksburg. There were over 2000 refugees in the two camps to which the Kansas City nurses were assigned. Miss Gowdy, in an interesting report recently sent in, states that 1686 patients

were treated in the clinics which were held daily in connection with the camps, and that the nurses also cared for 79 hospital patients. Quoting from her report:

"Besides the hospital and clinic work we have given out dozens of boxes of clothing and shoes, distributed soap, pans, spoons, and made up and distributed gallons of condensed milk to children. Our work has really been that of visiting nurses."

Soon after the arrival of the Kansas City nurses in Vicksburg, the call came from Louisiana, and I can do no better than submit extracts from a report recently submitted by Emma L. Wall, chairman of the Louisiana State Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, who was authorized by the Red Cross to make a tour of inspection of all camps where Red Cross nurses were on duty. Miss Wall reports:

"Early in April, when Illinois and Kentucky were feeling the effects of the high water, we farther south began to feel uneasy about our levees and to expect just such a calamity as has befallen us.

"With the permission of our National Chairman on Red Cross Nursing Service and Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health and in charge of the refugee camps in Louisiana and Mississippi, I recently had the pleasure of visiting all the camps where we have Red Cross nurses.

"On April 25, Dr. Dowling asked Miss Delano for four nurses. On the 26th, Misses Seddon, O'Meara, Cardwell, and Schlegel left for the flooded district of north Louisiana. Misses Seddon and Schlegel were sent to Millikens Bend, which is located about twenty miles above Vicksburg, in Louisiana. Their description of the first night in camp is thrilling. The camp is about three miles inland from the river, but on account of the overflow water they had to go some distance across lagoons in a skiff. In the meantime a terrific rain and thunder storm had come upon them, which raged for several hours.

"At Millikens Bend there were over 1700 refugees, all colored people, who had been driven from their homes by the water, some barely escaping with their lives,—but nearly all saved their dogs.

"The Misses Cardwell and O'Meara were assigned to Wilton. This camp is twenty miles above Millikens Bend, and here the storm was so severe that the boat had to seek shelter among the willows.

"I found the nurses, after four weeks of camp life, as brown as berries, but well and contented. Wilton camp is beautifully situated on a bayou. It is not as large as Millikens Bend, having only about 600 refugees. I spent the night there and enjoyed it all, even my morning coffee in a tin cup. Regular army rations was the fare, but the nurses are well treated and are doing fine work. The officer in charge of the



HOSPITAL TENT, VICKSBURG, MISS.



RED CROSS NURSES DISTRIBUTING SUPPLIES, VICKSBURG, MISS.

camp to
had be
Vicksbu
refugee
and the
live on
and tha

"In
them a
good w

A n
from M
The ot
Misses

"E
tions v
militia
the ma
five pa
another
friger
by the
the fla
Over 1
and n
genera
of litt
gably,

W
sippi
promp
conten
by th
cared
and b

A
in co
hund

camp told me that he had been opposed to women in camp, but that he had been converted, and now wants nurses at all encampments. The Vicksburg camp is better located than those on the Louisiana soil. The refugees are camped in the cotton presses; but the nurses have a tent, and the dispensary and hospital are in tents. At Baton Rouge the nurses live on the health car. I feel sure that the nurses have done good work, and that we will hear nothing but praise.

"In Vicksburg there are four nurses from Kansas City, Mo. I found them all charming young women, and we in Louisiana appreciate the good work they have done for us."

A more detailed report of the work at Baton Rouge has been received from Miss Gillespie, who was acting head nurse when the camp closed. The other New Orleans nurses who were assigned to this camp were the Misses Ellis, Jordan, and De Laughter. Miss Gillespie in her report says:

"Here in Baton Rouge about 4000 found refuge. Sanitary regulations were strictly enforced by the State Board of Health, with the militia on guard. The Red Cross quarters, at some distance from the main camp, consist of eight tents, with accommodations for twenty-five patients, distributed through five tents. The nurses occupy one tent, another is devoted to the dispensary, while the eighth is filled with refrigerators where the milk is kept, thirty to forty gallons being sent daily by the King's Daughters from Hammond, La. Above the hospital, floats the flag of the Red Cross. This is a centre of particular attraction. Over 1000 patients have been treated in this dispensary. Here physicians and nurses hold clinic, nurse the sick, and minister to their wants in general. At special hours drugs are dispensed, and twice daily hundreds of little ones are served with milk. The nurses have worked indefatigably, and have every reason to rejoice at the good accomplished.

We have had altogether thirteen Red Cross nurses on duty in Mississippi and Louisiana. In each case the response to our call has been prompt, and, so far as we know, there has been neither friction nor discontent. Too much cannot be said in praise of the splendid spirit shown by the nurses, and we feel sure that not only have the sick been well cared for but that many a homeless and disheartened refugee was happier and better for their presence.

REPORT OF DETROIT WATER FETE

A WATER fête was held in Detroit during the fourth week in July in commemoration of Cadillac's exploration of that region, over two hundred years ago. The early history of Detroit was depicted by a grand

historical pageant, and the development of the country was shown by an automobile parade, various water races and tournaments, and an industrial pageant made up of forty floats.

As a large attendance was anticipated, the city requested the local Red Cross Chapter to establish relief stations adequate for the care of any possible emergency. Under the efficient management of Mrs. Lystra E. Greter, chairman of the Michigan State Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, and a member of the executive committee of the Detroit Chapter, such relief stations were successfully conducted.

The following report has been submitted:

"It is my privilege to report to you as chairman of the National Committee of the American Red Cross, the part taken by that organization in the Cadillac Emergency Hospital Service.

"An effective co-operation was formed with the Police Department, the physicians of the Army Medical Reserve, the Red Cross Nursing Service and the Boy Scouts.

"Four First-Aid Relief Stations were formed in the following places: Grand Circus Park, the Belle Isle Bridge approach, Owen Park, and the old police station on Belle Isle. Twenty-five of the enrolled Red Cross nurses volunteered and relays were kept at the various stations every day, and at night until ten o'clock. Dr. Louis J. Hirshman, the physician in charge of the medical work, reported approximately one hundred cases treated. Of these about seventy were minor accidents, thirty were of a more serious nature; two resulted fatally. A complete list of the people injured may be had from the central police station.

"The tents and the chairs were provided through the police department. Cots, blankets, pillows, ice caps, hot water bags, 'Abso-pure' water and sanitary drinking cups were furnished by the Red Cross. The materials for the Red Cross emblems were purchased here and were made up by the nurses. The brassards were lent by the national headquarters in Washington. The drugs and surgical dressings were supplied chiefly through donations from Parke, Davis & Co., and the J. H. Hartz Co. Hiram Walker & Sons gave two quarts of Canadian Club whiskey; the Peoples' Ice Co. donated three ice coolers and the daily supply of ice, and Mr. J. E. McDonald gave two hot-water bags. A liberal discount on goods purchased was made by all of the merchants, and arrangements were made to give credit for all articles returned in good order. The articles that were used will be stored for further emergency service. With the approval of the chapter, they will be listed and kept at the headquarters of the Local Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, in the Wayne County Medical Building, 33 High St., East.

"In conclusion I will state that the committee considers that the opportunity to render emergency service on this occasion fully justified the effort and the expense. Furthermore, it was a distinct advantage to mobilize the corps of nurses for the practice that it gave for meeting in the future, possibly some serious emergency.

LYSTRA E. GRETER,

"Chairman State Committee."

TW
many b
nurses a
Englan
twenty-
twenty
three;
cians;
Turkey

TW
and ma
and M
Rome,
sent m
de Me
ments,
Snivel
of our
Fenwi
Roger
tary o
was t
Miss
From
Coun
Mitsu
the F
Creig
three
from

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT



IN CHARGE OF
LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N.

CONGRESS ITEMS

TWENTY countries were represented at the Cologne Congress: Germany by four hundred odd; Australia by three; Belgium by seventeen, nurses and physicians; Canada by over eighteen; Denmark by forty-six; England, Ireland, and Scotland by nearly one hundred; Finland by twenty-eight and Russia by three nurses; France by six; Holland by twenty; Japan by three; India by two; Italy by three; New Zealand by three; Norway by five; Austria-Hungary by seven nurses and physicians; Sweden by twelve; Switzerland by fourteen; South Africa by one; Turkey ditto; and the United States by thirty-eight.

TWENTY-THREE German *Oberinnen* or nursing superintendents came, and many head-nurses, with several physicians. Australia sent Miss Tait and Miss Punch, while Miss Spaven, who is an Australian, came from Rome, where she is night-superintendent in the new school. Belgium sent more governmental delegates than any other country; the Countess de Merode and Dr. Van Swietan as delegates from the national governments, physicians sent by the cities of Antwerp and Brussels. Miss Snively and Miss Lina Rogers were among the Canadians. A number of our old friends came from Great Britain, among them, of course, Mrs. Fenwick and Miss Breay, Miss Barton, Miss Cutler, Miss Mollett, Miss Rogers; Miss Kelly and Miss Carson-Rae, Dublin, Miss Graham, secretary of the Scottish Matrons' Society. Mrs. Lackstrom, editor of *Epione*, was there; Mlle. Clément, directress of the city of Paris school; and Miss Van Rijn, office secretary of the Holland Nurses' Association. From Japan came the honorary vice-president of the International Council, Miss Take Hagiwara; Miss Watatani, superintendent of the Mitsui Charity Hospital in Tokio, and Miss Yamamoto, a Sister of the Red Cross. Mrs. Klosz, a former Johns Hopkins nurse, and Miss Creighton, an Illinois training school woman, came from India, and three Red Cross delegates from Italy. Miss Sutherland read the report from New Zealand. Miss Lindhagen led the Swedish delegation. Sister

Emmy Oser, of Zurich, delegate from the Swiss Nurses' Association, was elected honorary vice-president from Switzerland. Miss Child, one of the early members of the International, came from South Africa, Miss Hart, a Bellevue nurse, from Constantinople.

THE whole number of Congress members present from Germany reached far above seven hundred, and on the opening days of the Congress the Gürzenich was filled to its full capacity of about one thousand persons.

THE four official delegates from the American Nurses' Association were Miss Maxwell, Miss Nutting, Miss Helen Kelly from Wisconsin, and Miss Donna Burgar from Massachusetts. The latter, unfortunately, was delayed in coming and hastened in her departure, so that she did not actually share in the Congress at all.

THE American papers read at the Congress were: "A Report on the Working of State Registration," prepared by a committee, and a paper on "The Social Work of the Nurse." This one began by a description of the Teachers' College course by Miss Nutting, and was concluded by Miss Waters' (Nurses' Settlement, New York) summary of the new lines of work. Both these papers were translated and read in German by Miss Greenschlager and Miss Lustnauer. Miss Maxwell brought a written discussion to the topic: "The Proper Position of the Matron (Superintendent of Nurses) in the Training of Nurses and in the Hospital."

THE exhibit from the United States was small, consisting chiefly of a very incomplete collection of books by nurses, *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING* and a good chart from Boston giving a graphic presentation of the Boston training schools and their relative advantages.

DEPARTMENT OF VISITING NURSING AND SOCIAL WELFARE



IN CHARGE OF

EDNA L. FOLEY, R.N.

[To keep this department up-to-date and helpfully interesting, nurses in social work of every description and superintendents of district nursing associations are asked to put the address of its editor—104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago—on their mailing files for items, clippings, and annual reports.]

MICHIGAN.—The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Detroit Visiting Nurse Association is interestingly illustrated with photographs showing the various phases of visiting nurse work, and the report of the superintendent, Mrs. Lystra E. Gretter, is a splendid account of a busy year with much accomplished. Three more nurses have been added to the staff. The new Delray Dispensary, opened through the co-operation of the Associated Charities, the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Visiting Nurses, has developed into a well-attended polyclinic and is an example of good friendly working together of three philanthropic agencies. The Babies' Milk Fund Association has also opened a station there and the house sheltered a summer day nursery for five sick babies daily during the heated months. Special school inspections have been made by the nurse in the Gross Point district which have already borne good results.

Emma R. Cross (Peterson Hospital, Ann Arbor) has resigned her position as head nurse in the Calumet & Hecla Mining Hospital and has accepted the position of visiting nurse for the State Normal College at Ypsilanti. There are twelve hundred students enrolled in the college and Miss Cross is the first nurse to organize this work. Graduates of other colleges will heartily endorse this good work and will watch its results with interest.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Graduate nurses will be glad to learn of a special course for nurses wishing to do visiting, public-health, or industrial nursing, offered by the School for Social Workers and the Instructive District Nursing Association of Boston. The course will cover eight months, from September 24, 1912, to June 6, 1913, and will include field work with the Instructive District Nursing Association and the

Associated Charities of Boston. The school-work will take one-half of the nurses' time. A limited number of scholarships has been arranged by the association and any information concerning the course may be obtained from Mary Beard, Director, Instructive District Nursing Association, 561 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Miss Beard is also a director of the National Organization of Public Health Nurses.

The editor of this department remembers with gratitude, and a true Oliver Twist desire for more, the course she enjoyed taking four years ago at the School for Social Workers and can wish no reader of this department a keener, more stimulating pleasure than that said reader should try for herself that extremely interesting and helpful experience. Surely with such courses as Columbia, Cleveland, and Boston are now offering and which Chicago hopes soon to offer, the nurses' opportunities for post-graduate and special study are growing brighter every year.

NEW YORK.—The Jamestown Visiting Nurse Association has published its third annual report, which is an all too brief account of the interest taken by the city at large in a nurse's work. A new way of raising funds, less embarrassing, perhaps, than Tag Day, was tried during the year when the Association had its "Red Letter Day." In a bright scarlet envelope, on which was printed in large black letters, "*Better Than a Government Bond—the Bond of Human Sympathy*," were enclosed a small manila paper envelope, with a place for name and address of donor and the following letter, also printed in black on scarlet paper, and signed by the names of the Board of Directors:

AN INVESTMENT THAT PAYS

An investment of kindness on your part will make it possible for those of our city who are unable to afford the cost of hospital care, yet needing professional service, to have the aid of the visiting nurse whose mission is to give the patient professional attention, supply sick-room necessities for the patient's comfort, and to give such instruction as will enable the family properly to care for the patient.

There are many chronic sufferers in our city, to whom the visiting nurse has been an untold blessing. Could you but see the legion of grateful mothers and little children, to whom the nurse has been a benediction, you would say, "It pays."

During the last five months over thirteen hundred visits have been made.

To continue this helpful work requires more money. Your cheerful, cordial investment in this bond of sympathy is asked.

Please put your contribution in the enclosed envelope which will be called for to-morrow.

These envelopes were distributed by different committees throughout the entire town and were called for the next day. One thousand three

hundr
provin
Lincol
IL
of Ch
make
its cov
of Ch
and d
R
societ
moth
confe
how
feedin
impor
T
ten r
two a
by th
tions
the b
frequ
and
valu
babie
H. A
C
tube
C
has
tion
Serv

hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty-five cents was contributed, thus proving that the day was indeed a banner one for the association. Selma Lincoln (Augustana, Chicago) is the Jamestown visiting nurse.

ILLINOIS.—The First Annual Report of the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago greets its friends from between attractive gray covers which make a good background for the blue Della Robbia bambino that guards its cover sheet. For eight years, under the name of "Milk Commission of Chicago," the society successfully carried on the work of preparing and distributing standard modifications of clean milk for babies.

Realizing the need for more intensive work among infants, the society reorganized under its present name, its objects being to instruct mothers in the care and feeding of their infants, to control by weekly conferences the condition and growth of the infants, to teach mothers how to prepare and keep milk modifications, and to furnish individual feedings wherever the home conditions make modifications at home impossible.

The first nurse was appointed December 1, 1910, and there are now ten nurses on the staff. Twenty Mothers' Conferences are held weekly, two at each of the ten stations, and the mothers show their appreciation by their faithful attendance. Parties are sandwiched between instructions, and the capacity of each station is taxed to its utmost to contain the babies and their many relatives. From the stations the nurses make frequent visits into the homes, where milk modification, when necessary, and the hygiene of babyhood, are taught. A significant indication of the value of this work is shown by the small percentage of deaths among the babies under the care of the society: 4.2 per cent. of 2,129 babies. Minnie H. Ahrens is the superintendent.

Olive Erney (Augustana Hospital) has accepted the position of tuberculosis nurse in Ottawa, Illinois.

OHIO.—Julia Neemeyer, graduate of Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, has returned from Saranac Lake, New York, and has accepted a position with the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Cincinnati, to act as Social Service nurse for the Cincinnati Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS



IN CHARGE OF

ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

A SIMPLE DEVICE FOR HOLDING A RETENTION CATHETER IN PLACE.—Dr. William S. Ehrich describes this device in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The finger of a thick rubber glove is divided into four parts, leaving about half an inch of the tip intact. A very small hole is made in the centre of the tip, through which the catheter is passed. One-eighth of an inch from the end of each of the four strips, a small slit is made in it. From some other part of the glove a strip of rubber six inches long and nearly half an inch wide is cut, one end being a little wider. This strip is then threaded through the slits in the four long strips into which the glove finger was divided. To fasten the strip three slits are cut crosswise in the wide end and the narrower end woven through it. This can be drawn fairly tight behind the corona and will hold the catheter in place. It can be made in a minute and unlike adhesive straps can be removed, tightened, or loosened without loss of time, or discomfort to the patient.

STERILIZATION OF DEFECTIVES AND THE TUBERCULOUS.—Dr. S. A. Knopf, who is an authority on tuberculosis, writes on this subject in the *New York Medical Journal*. He advocates the performance of vasectomy for all tuberculous male patients who will voluntarily submit to it. If he is acutely tuberculous, and insists upon marrying, the operation should be obligatory. In females under similar conditions, ligation of the Fallopian tubes is advised. In New Jersey the law permits orchectomy (removal of the testicles) in the case of persons convicted of rape, and vasectomy in the case of all other defectives. The latter is performed by ligating the vas deferens, the duct conveying the semen from the testicle, and incising it. This operation while it absolutely prevents procreation does not destroy sexual desire nor the ability for coition.

AN EPISCOPAL OPINION OF HOSPITALS.—*The Medical Record* says the Bishop of London, preaching at Kensington, England, described hospitals as "the airshafts of heavenly charity and sympathy for the purification of our lives, the most complete centres of unselfish activity in this great city, schools of moral discipline and homes of rest."

ANTITYPHOID INOCULATION.—At a meeting of the Association of American Physicians Dr. Lesley H. Spooner, of Boston, reported three years' experience of antityphoid inoculation in training schools for nurses. He said that this work, stimulated by results of similar inoculation in the British army, aimed to establish an immunity among nurses and physicians in hospitals, who, under the best conditions, suffered a high morbidity from typhoid. A low-virulence vaccine was administered at frequent intervals in small doses. The results seemed to justify the procedure. The use of the same prophylaxis during epidemics he considered safe, sane and most desirable.

ORAL SEPSIS.—*The Interstate Medical Journal*, in an editorial on this subject, says that dental decay invariably starts from the outside of the tooth, an absolutely clean tooth never decaying. There are two distinctly marked stages, softening of the tissues and dissolution of the softened tissue. This softening of the tooth-structure depends upon certain acids, primarily lactic acid, which in turn results from the action of the bacteria of the mouth on food particles, principally carbohydrates. These foodstuffs, especially low-grade sugars and starches, readily lodge between and on the surfaces of the teeth. The acids attack the lime salts of the enamel and cause it to break, furnishing the starting-point of the future cavity. In order to prevent the retention of these fermentable substances starches and sugars should not be eaten alone but combined with a substance having a distinctly acid taste, or followed by fruits and vegetables, which contain natural organic acids.

THE TREATMENT OF RODENT ULCER.—Dr. E. R. Morton, writing in the *Lancet*, says he has found carbon-dioxide snow the remedy for rodent ulcers. He has had twenty-seven cases, all cured. In no instance has there been a recurrence and he has cured cases by this method which had recurred after treatment by X-ray, radium, etc. The carbon-dioxide snow seems to attack only the diseased cells, leaving the healthy cells intact.

STERILITY.—In an article on sterility in the *International Journal of Surgery* Dr. William H. Carey comes to several conclusions, two of which are that one of every four sterile marriages is due to the sterility of the husband and that prolonged successful prevention of pregnancy is sometimes followed by permanent sterility.

FATIGUE.—*The American Journal of Surgery* publishes an interesting article on fatigue. It is a review of "Fatigue and Efficiency, a Study in Industry," by Josephine Goldmark. Fatigue results from the accumulation of waste products within the system. The responsible chemical substances are thought to be sarcolactic acid, monopotassium phosphate and carbon dioxide. Weichardt has claimed for years that

he has isolated an actual toxin of fatigue and recently stated that he had formed an antitoxin. The vital effect of the accumulation of fatigue products is to enervate the worker. The productivity of workers may be increased by lessening fatigue. It has been demonstrated that with properly timed, adequate rest an increased output may be secured from workers in the same unit of time. The effect of hours of labor has been recognized by the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics which reported in 1909 that accidents occurred two or three times as frequently during the fifth hour of work as during the first hour. The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics says, "Reduced hours of labor have a great tendency to improve one morally, mentally, and physically." These facts should be given serious consideration in fixing the time of nurses on duty. Their responsibility is very great and their hours of labor should be correspondingly short, with intervals of complete relaxation.

CONSERVATION OF CHILD LIFE.—The Borah child bill, which has been approved by the Senate, creates a new bureau whose province will be the collection of statistics of all sorts concerning the living and labor conditions of children. It is a measure of high importance to public welfare and a long step in the direction of health conservation. The reports of the investigations pursued by the bureau will be published by the Government from time to time.

DERMATITIS DUE TO HAIR DYE.—*The Maryland Medical Journal* reports several cases of dermatitis arising from the use of so-called walnut-juice hair dyes. The scalp is rarely involved in the inflammation, the disease showing itself in the skin of the forehead, ears, face, and neck, or in one, or more, of these regions. The treatment is to wash the dye very thoroughly from the hair and then to apply soothing pastes, salves, or lotions to the parts affected.

TRANSPLANTATION OF THE HUMAN CORNEA.—Dr. A. Magitot, of Paris, France, reports in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* a case in which he removed a pterygium from the eye of a boy which had been caused by a burn from quicklime. This rendering the greater part of the cornea opaque seriously interfered with vision. He replaced this with a section of transparent tissue taken from a human eye which had been removed for cause and kept in an antiseptic fluid for a week, at the temperature of melting ice, or 5° C. The preserving serum was taken from the blood of another person, not the one from whom the eye was removed. The operation was done nearly a year before the report was made. The graft persists and is still perfectly clear; the patient is able to find his way about and to read printed characters of a fairly large type.

[The

DE
1911, iDE
very y
NoDr
in sur
not fo
the op
book c
sure c
we alr
a bene
book c
hear f
underD
proper
the n
follow
It
tainly
by th
flexur
C
in the
cause
turn
if giv
in the
tube,
tion v
before

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



[The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this Department.]

JOURNAL WANTED

DEAR EDITOR: I should like to purchase a copy of the JOURNAL for April, 1911, if any subscriber has it to spare.

MARY M. FLETCHER,
Charlottesville, Va.

STORK DIAPERS

DEAR EDITOR: I wonder what nurses think of the use of stork diapers for very young babies. Do they do harm or not?

North Dakota.

E. E. S.

SUGGESTIONS NEEDED FOR OPERATING-ROOM NURSES

DEAR EDITOR: I have read most of the books advertised for nurses interested in surgical nursing. I find good points and suggestions in each one, but have not found any one of them to contain enough of the practical suggestions that the operating-room nurses need. The idea has come to me that a proper textbook could be arranged from suggestions from various surgical nurses (as I am sure circumstances bring ideas into every nurse's mind), together with material we already have in our reference books, and that such a book would prove to be a benefit to the operating-room nurse as a guide, and to the students as a textbook on the theory and practice of surgical technique. I shall be pleased to hear from other nurses interested. There is no financial gain desired in this undertaking.

SURGICAL NURSE.

PROPER POSITION FOR A PATIENT RECEIVING AN ENEMA

DEAR EDITOR: In reply to "R. N." in the July number asking about the proper position for placing a patient when giving an enema, I cannot give the name or authority of physician or school for the left-side position, but the following may be a help.

In using the low enema, the time-honored position on the left side is certainly correct, as the fluid used in the enema, immediately after leaving the tube, by the natural force of gravity, follows the trend of the colon, via the sigmoid flexure, to the left.

On the other hand, when the high rectal tube is used, this passes so high in the bowel, if properly inserted, that the water will naturally, from the force caused by the elevation of the bag, be impelled to the immediate vicinity of the turn between the descending and transverse colon and will hence be in its course if given on the right side. Whereas, if the above is given with high rectal tube in the left position, the tendency is to force all water or fluid, upon leaving the tube, to make progress against the force of gravity, and with the least obstruction will certainly result in the necessity of a thorough filling of the lower bowel before the passing of fluids through the transverse or ascending colon.

The X-ray has been used and has demonstrated that at least some times, if not all, the rectal tube merely coils upon itself when giving a high enema. This was pictured and discussed in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* over a year ago.

Physicians are for and against the use of high enema, but it remains for the nurse to follow orders and to use every care in giving it to insure results.

Michigan.

H. J. F., R.N.

THE COLLEGE NURSE

DEAR EDITOR: At different times there have been articles sent to this JOURNAL by resident college nurses whose positions seem to me to be very responsible ones and full of opportunity for the solution of educational problems in which we are all so much interested at present. A college atmosphere is one of culture and refinement and the students are young men and women of intelligence, but still in the formative stage, which is conducive to inspiration in their teaching and makes the best methods for this most necessary. I have found this to be true in my work in a co-educational college where there are about two hundred and fifty dormitory students. There is no resident physician and this gives the nurse the general care of the students, though a physician may always be secured when needed. During the three years I have been here, I have given lectures on subjects pertaining to the care of the body, physical development in its relationship to the mind, also on diseases and social customs likely to interfere with health and happiness.

There must be other nurses who have work similar to this and whose experiences must be interesting and would be very helpful to many if made public. Scientific ways of doing this work are needed and I am anxious to secure some information in time to install new methods at the beginning of the new year's work. I wish to know how records are kept for each student, not only for one year, but for all the time he may stay in the school, so that comparative records of the individual may be preserved and statistics of all the infirmary work may be on file for reference at any time. I have found these valuable and convincing when presented to the trustees and faculty, as well as for my use personally. If any one has printed matter relative to the keeping of records, or has a schedule of the lectures given, or any other information which might be valuable to any nurse in such a position, it will be much appreciated. I will gladly pay postage to secure such at an early date.

Thanking you for any help you may give me.

D. ELVA MILLS, R.N.,
Earlham College, Earlham, Ind.

A DISCREDIT TO HER PROFESSION

DEAR EDITOR: May I ask you to give place in your periodical to the following observation, which I believe will be of use to the nursing profession, even though it is given in the nature of a criticism? For the past seven weeks, I have been a guest in one of the large hotels in Atlantic City. During the first days of my stay here, my attention was called to a table occupied by a trained nurse, a child's maid, and a little girl about seven or eight years of age, protracted illness confining the mother to her room.

The conduct and deportment of the trained nurse during all of the time in which I have observed her has been such as to call down the criticism of all the ladies and gentlemen whose tables were near enough to observe her. Not only are her table-manners vulgar, and at the same time self-assured, but her conduct generally has caused several guests to say, "Preserve me from trained nurses." Need I go into details further than to say, that to a nurse such a criticism is much the same as it would be to an American travelling in a foreign country to hear, because of the ill-manners of a countryman or woman, "Preserve me from Americans"?

Before my marriage, I occupied a position as superintendent of nurses, and am still and must always be loyal at heart and very jealous for the advancement and good reputation of the nursing profession. Can nothing be done to convince trained nurses that they are under observation in public places, and that in hotels they are still professionally employed and are in no sense there as guests, but as nurses whose modest manner, careful attention to the particulars of table etiquette, and quiet and dignified demeanor will bring favorable criticism upon the profession generally? I well know, through years of experience in training nurses, that while women can be taught the rules of nursing in practice and theory, and can be trained in all the artistic and necessary rules for private practice, no amount of training can instil refinement into women where that trait of character does not exist. Would it not be wise, however, to warn trained nurses generally through the columns of your periodical, that in justice to the profession it is only fair and right that they make an effort to observe in public certain rules of etiquette and good behavior? There are many nurses who are most careful and dignified and who in every way bring credit to the profession, whose manner toward those with whom they come in contact is cheerful, kind, and courteous, yet never unduly familiar, and who do not need to be reminded that a nurse is expected "to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith she is called."

OBSERVER.

A DIFFICULT CASE

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to have the opinion and suggestions of the many readers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING in regard to a case I have of neurasthenia, hysteria, and multiple neuritis. The patient was taken sick November 8, 1911, with a miscarriage, but I knew nothing of the case until January 22, 1912, when the patient was placed in my care. I don't think I ever saw a worse case of delusions of every description. She could not bear to have the sheet touch her feet. As she weighed two hundred and fourteen pounds, it required two and sometimes three nurses to turn her. She had no feeling in any of her limbs, by external tests, but complained a good deal of their feeling very uncomfortable, so it was almost impossible to get her into a comfortable position.

The doctor gave valerian 3i, q. 4 h.; and asafetida pills, t. i. d.; bromides and sedatives to make her sleep, but no amount of sedatives would produce sleep. We used trional, codeine, veronal, asperin, and everything that was in the hospital to make her sleep. After six weeks' stay in the hospital, we took her to the home of her brother, and after that her mind became better, the delusions were almost gone and never returned, though she could not remember from one day to another. Her days of depression grew less frequent (she had

cried day and night for weeks when I first saw her), and she could turn herself better in bed. About the middle of April she made her first step. She has been sitting up from three to eight hours a day, but it tires her greatly to make any effort. She has been walking now for about two months, but with support of myself and another. She gets a daily massage with cocoa butter and electricity. She has now a very good appetite. I also use a Whitely exerciser, make her play ball and checkers, and write. She has been going through this now for two months and she does not improve as rapidly as I think she should. She is not able to feed herself properly or hold a pencil sufficiently well to write legibly. I believe she can pick the checkers up a little better and can throw and catch a ball better, but her writing and walking have not improved in the past two months. If any of the JOURNAL readers have had any experience with a case like this, I would be glad to know what methods were used to give the patient exercise to develop the muscles. This one has no will power of her own, and I have almost to force her to do everything. I have had almost all the responsibility and have had to use my own discretion, as I have not had a doctor to consult for about three months. I had to give hot and cold packs to quiet her several times during the day and night when I was first called. She is 42 years old, and her periods occurred for the first time last month. She had fever all that week. This month she menstruated without the fever. Trusting to get some very good suggestions that will not only help me but others.

Alabama.

M. N. H.

[Here is a case of a nurse doing the best she can where she cannot have medical assistance. Any nursing suggestions which can be given her through this department may be of practical value to her.—Ed.]

SHORTAGE OF PROBATIONERS

DEAR EDITOR: Allow me to comment on your editorial in the May issue about the resolution of the Hospital Conference. It seems almost unbelievable that a body of such intelligent people as the hospital committee is composed of should make such a grave error as that the standard of higher education is the fault of the dearth of applicants to our training schools. As a matter of fact, it is not. After nine years of hospital work and close study of that same question, I came to the conclusion that the woman with the higher education makes a better nurse. Of course, she has to have other qualifications as well, but she is the one who realizes the importance of her profession. She knows that she is not dealing with a machine when she is taking care of a patient, but with a human being. The real cause of the lack of applicants is not the standard of education, but we are working our pupils too hard. Let us look the question fully in the face. Just so long as we will have four nurses to each thirty patients, just so long will we work our nurses twelve to thirteen hours a day. Just so long as our hospital committees build beautiful buildings with yards upon yards of marble and expect the students to keep it clean, just so long will we be short of pupils. Recently I had the good fortune to be one of the faculty in one of the largest hospitals in the Middle West. The structure and the equipment are the best I have ever seen. The nurses have a very pretty home, the table is good, the superintendent of nurses has no

educatio
the nur
hard as
not ma
class ro
hospita
old, the
standa
pupils
the app
gradua
When
money-
will no
the su
that g
educat
the fie
Min

[

Octob

(
we gi
A
them
house
bags
aroun
in a
and
fill t
they
small
great
side
are t
be so
be n
unse
sawd

educational standard, and yet they are pitifully short of nurses. I have seen the nurses day after day work after they should have been off duty. Try as hard as I could to have the work done on time so that they might get off, I could not manage, for there was so much to be done. I have seen nurses in the class room so tired out that I felt guilty toward them. Now let me cite another hospital for the sake of illustration. It is in the same city; the building is old, the nurses' home is anything but attractive. The table is very poor. The standard of education is high; in fact, I found that a good number of the pupils are college graduates, and, yet, the superintendent told me she has all the applicants she can take care of. The secret of it is that they have enough graduates, also enough maids, so that pupils do not have to work like slaves. When our hospital committees cease to look upon the training school as a money-making scheme and give their superintendents enough help so that they will not have to work their students as they do now, the time will come when the supply will be larger than the demand, for there is not another profession that gives so many opportunities to women as nursing does. The higher the education a nurse has received before she enters the hospital, the broader the field is for her after she leaves it.

Minnesota.

R. A. S., R.N.

[NOTE.—The series of Around-the-World letters will be resumed in the October JOURNAL.—Ed.]

CARE OF SPUTUM CUPS BEFORE INCINERATION

(In response to a late, but urgent, request from a nurse in a sanatorium, we give the following directions from Miss Foley.)

A good way to dispose of sputum cups before burning them is to put them in very heavy brown paper bags—the kind used in wholesale grocery houses to deliver sugar and cereals in. The sputum will not soak through these bags before eight to twelve hours and that is long enough to have the bags around before they are burned. An eastern sanatorium has the cups delivered in a room near the incinerator three times a day by the patients using them, and from a barrel of sawdust in the same room each patient is supposed to fill the cup with sawdust. It is said this makes them burn more easily when they are finally incinerated. A much better way is to make all patients carry small manila paper bags and use paper napkins; bed patients requiring a great many napkins may have one of the large stout paper bags pinned to the side of the bed to receive the napkins after they have been used. These bags are turned down a few inches on either side and when properly folded they may be so pinned that one side of the bag folds over like a lid and so there will be no danger from flies if the patient's bed happens to be out of doors on an unscreened porch. If the cups must be used I think that the bags or the sawdust method are both good.

NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



INTERNATIONAL

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT COLOGNE

THE two official resolutions of the International Council of Nurses, offered and unanimously passed on the first and formal day or business session, were as follows:

State Registration.—WHEREAS, The experience of those countries where state registration for nurses has been put in force shows that the state regulation and control of nursing education, by setting a standard of genuine and uniform professional training for the nurse, is wholly in the best interests of the sick and helpless, therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting emphatically endorses the movement for state registration of nurses, expresses its satisfaction with those governments that have enacted registration acts, and calls upon those governments that have so far denied this obviously just demand of nurses and of public bodies to reverse their attitude of indifference and to legislate in protection of the sick against fraudulent and incompetent nursing care.

(This resolution is to be sent to the proper department of the governments of the various countries.)

Suffrage.—In the belief that the highest purposes of civilization and the truest blessings to the race can only be attained by the equal and united labors of men and women possessing equal and unabridged political powers, we declare our adherence to the principle of woman suffrage and regard the suffrage movement as a great moral movement making for the conquest of misery, preventable illness, and vice, and as strengthening a feeling of human brotherhood.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

THE United States Civil Service Commission announces that the examinations for trained nurse in the Isthmian Canal and the Indian services will be held on October 16, 1912, as scheduled, but that the announcement of the examination for this position in the Philippine service is cancelled because of advice from the Bureau of Insular Affairs that future vacancies in this position in the Philippine service will likely be filled by Filipino women.

Issued Aug. 14, 1912.

REPORT OF ISABEL HAMPTON ROBB FUND, TO JULY 20, 1912

Previously acknowledged	\$10,946.90
Sara E. Parsons, Superintendent of Nurses, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.	5.00
Sara E. Parsons, on account of twenty-seven nurses, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.	16.00
Colorado Trained Nurses' Association, through Louise Perrin.....	15.25
Berrien County (Mich.) Nurses' Association, through Henrietta M. Schonebeck, St. Joseph	2.00

Alumn
(Su
Gradu
Marie
Cale
Anna
Bayon
Alumn
burg
Alumn
Cou
Brook
Luthe
Alumn
Hos
Indiv
Clu
Societ
Pupil
Anna
Susan
Hahn
St. L
Grac
Alum
Butt
Hah
Alum
Nu
Grac
Indi
Sale
Nort
Nur
Cali
(S
Sacr
To
Hos
etc.
Pre
Lou
Em

Alumnæ Association of Lynn Hospital Training School, Lynn, Mass. (Sustaining)	\$5.00
Graduate Nurses' Association, Onondaga County, N. Y.	10.00
Marie A. Pless, 52 E. 34th St., New York City. (Robb Memorial Calendars)	4.50
Anna K. Bogren, Supervisor of District Nursing, Newport, R. I.	3.00
Bayonne Hospital Alumnae Association, Bayonne, N. J.	9.00
Alumnæ Association, Pittsburgh Training School for Nurses, Pitts- burgh, Pa.	25.00
Alumnæ Association Colorado Training School, through Miss S. Freek, County Hospital, Denver, Col.	15.00
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital Alumnae Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25.00
Lutheran Hospital Alumnae Association of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo. . .	10.00
Alumnæ Association of Farrand Training School for Nurses, Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich.	45.00
Individual contributions from Jefferson County Graduate Nurses' Club, Louisville, Kentucky	20.00
Society of Graduate Nurses of Allegheny County	8.23
Pupil nurses of South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
Anna M. Rindlaub, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
Susanna Heitzenrater, Punxsutawney, Pa.	1.00
Hahnemann Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
St. Luke's Hospital Alumnae Association, Richmond, Va.	10.00
Grace Hospital Alumnae Association, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Alumnæ Association City Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.	10.00
Butterworth Hospital Alumnae Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.	5.00
Hahnemann Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association, Chicago, Ill.	100.00
Alumnæ Association Church Home and Infirmary Training School for Nurses, Baltimore, Maryland	20.00
Graduate Nurses' Association, Dayton, Ohio	10.00
Individual Members of Graduate Nurses' Association, Dayton, Ohio. .	7.00
Sale Robb Memorial Calendars, Marie A. Pless.50
North Carolina State Nurses' Association, Charlotte, N. C.	10.00
Nurses (California State) Association	238.09
California State Nurses' Association, through Marguerite Pepoon. (Sustaining)	200.00
Sacred Heart Alumnae, Spokane, Washington. (Sustaining)	5.00
Total	\$11,806.47

All contributions should be sent to Mary M. Riddle, Treasurer, Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts, and all drafts, money orders, etc., should be made payable to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., Chicago.

MARY M. RIDDLE, R.N., Treasurer.

REPORT OF NURSES' RELIEF FUND, AUGUST 1, 1912

Receipts

Previously acknowledged	\$2332.78
Louisiana State Nurses' Association	15.20
Emma A. Nichols	25.00

Graduate Nurses' Associations, Erie, Pa.	\$10.00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Alumnae	33.00
Sarah A. Egan, R.N.	5.00
Jefferson Co. Graduate Nurses' Club, Louisville, Ky.	20.00
Jennie Dalmer, Chicago	5.00
Sarah J. Graham	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$2455.98

Disbursements

Exchange on checks	\$1.10
Postage (chairman)	3.04
	<hr/>
	\$4.14
August 1, 1912, Balance	2451.84
	<hr/>
	\$2455.98

All contributions should be sent to Mrs. C. V. Twiss, R.N., Treasurer, 419 West 144 Street, New York, N. Y.; and checks made payable to Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, New York.

Address all inquiries to L. A. Giberson, R.N., Chairman, southeast corner 33d St. and Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ARMY NURSE CORPS

Appointments.—Mabel Sims, graduate of Medicine Hat General Hospital, Canada, assigned to duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco; Florence M. Gardner, graduate of Phoenixville Hospital, Pa.; Janet Christenson, graduate West Side Hospital, Chicago, Ill., head nurse Evangelical Hospital, Bismarck, N.D.; Marguerite Power, graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louise J. Person, graduate of Elizabeth General Hospital, N. J.; Lila Fair, graduate Sydenham Hospital, New York City, post-graduate of Bellevue Hospital, New York, ex-nurse U. S. Navy Nurse Corps; Mary K. Gannett, Lydia A. Hadsall, and Frances C. Norman, graduates of Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lillian Russell, graduate N. S. Hospital, Halifax, N. S.; post-graduate Polyclinic Hospital, New York City, assistant-superintendent private hospital, South Boston, Va.; Inez H. Mileham, graduate of German Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.; superintendent Orleans County Hospital, also superintendent Geneva City Hospital, N. Y. Assigned to duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.

Re-appointment.—Emmy C. I. Hoffstrom, graduate Augustana Training School, Chicago, Ill., post-graduate Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, Mass.

Transfers.—From the Army General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.: Johanna Lineham. To the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.: Nena Shelton, Frances M. Steele, Lydia Latham, Lyda Rodgers, Callie D. Woodley. From Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.: to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.: Frances Lennox, Alma C. Hanson and Margaret M. McCloskey. From Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., to Army General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M.: Eva L. Broyles and Rose M.

Lamb.
Lennox
Imbod
Charl
Hospit
D. Ma
Divisi
Latha
Hospit
and N
E. Sc
Hospit
L. M
Herm
P. I.
I
I. De
B. T
Pame
Tako
Norm

sixth
the
year
urer
pres
ques
visit
that
shor

depr
med
sch
the
hos
of
soo
the
to
den
and

Lamb. To Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.: Frances Lennox. To the Lettermann General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.: Edna H. Imboden, Mabel Noyes, Annie E. Tucker, Harriet M. Kuester, Ella Kirkpatrick, Charlotte G. Schultze and Mary K. Gooding. From Lettermann General Hospital, San Francisco, California, to Ft. Bayard, N. M.: Martha A. Roberts, D. May Berry, Edyth M. Gill, Florence M. Bailey, Mabel Berry. To Philippines Division: M. Virginia Himes, Mary L. Stakelum, Elsie C. Dalton, Lydia Latham, Lyda Rogers, Callie D. Woodley, and Nena Shelton. To Base Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.: Mame G. Johnson, Anna B. Carlson, and Sayres and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.: Evelyn E. Mericle and Minnie E. Schreiber. From Division Hospital, Manila, P. I., to the Lettermann General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.: Mame G. Johnson, Anna B. Carlson, and Sayres L. Milliken. To Pettit Barracks, P. I.: Clara E. Ellwanger and Anna S. Herman. From Pettit Barracks, Zamboanga, P. I., to Division Hospital, Manila, P. I.: Mary V. McVan, Mame G. Johnson, and Carrie L. Howard.

Discharges.—From Army General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M., Margaret I. Doolan. From Lettermann General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.: Florence B. Thompson, M. Emmet Wimbish, Anna B. Carlson, Elizabeth L. Nelson, Pamela E. Tiernan, and Annie E. Tucker. From Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.: Emma B. Lindheimer, Mrs. Mary B. Hall, and Frances C. Norman. From Division Hospital, Manila, P. I., Mary V. McVan.

ISABEL McISAAC, R.N.,

Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps.

MAINE

Biddeford.—THE TRULL HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its sixth annual banquet at the New Wayland House, Lewiston, on June 24. At the business meeting preceding, the same officers were elected for the coming year: president, Henrietta Gerry; vice-president, Mrs. Wm. Hutchinson; treasurer, Meltiah Lloyd; secretary, Alice Davis. There were twenty-one nurses present, not including Lucy J. Potter, R.N., superintendent of the hospital. The question of state registration was discussed. The committee reported having visited the superintendents of several hospitals and found the general opinion that Maine is not yet ready for registration. After the meeting an excellent shore dinner was served, followed by dancing in the new hall.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.—BRIGHAM HOSPITAL, which is to be an integral part of the medical department of Harvard University, will help to make Boston one of the greatest medical centres in the country. The city is already well equipped with medical schools and hospitals, but there has not been heretofore a close union between the hospitals and university systems. The medical and surgical sides of the hospital will be headed by Dr. Henry Christian and Dr. Harvey Cushing. Some of the other advantages as a medical centre which the city possesses, or will soon possess, are a new psychopathic hospital; the new Children's Hospital; the new Infants' Hospital; the Huntington Memorial Hospital, devoted entirely to the study of cancer; the Forsythe Dental Infirmary, which will give the best dental treatment to the children of the poor; the school for social workers, and other allied and special institutions.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL graduates are trying to raise a fund to endow a free bed for sick nurses of the past, present, and future. They are planning for a fair, to be held in the rooms of the New England Woman's Club, 585 Boylston Street (Copley Square), November 6 and 7. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Alice H. Flash, Homœopathic Hospital, East Concord Street, Boston; Miss E. J. Tisdale, Nurse's Directory, 9 Haviland Street, Boston, or Mrs. Frances C. Sampson, Treasurer, 21 Walden Street, North Cambridge.

Lawrence.—THE LAWRENCE GENERAL HOSPITAL pupils and alumnae gave a farewell reception for Miss Parker, the retiring superintendent, at the Nurses' Home on June 26. The pupil nurses presented her with a thermos bottle.

Brockton.—BROCKTON HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held graduating exercises for the classes of 1911 and 1912 on June 18. Grace Beattie, the superintendent, gave a report of the school. The address was by Mary M. Riddle of Newton Hospital. Mr. Kenneth McLeod, president of the trustees, presented the diplomas, and Mrs. Ellis Ford, president of the Ladies' Aid Association, the class pins. A reception followed the exercises. There were thirteen graduates.

Miss Beattie left the hospital on July 1, after having organized the work of both hospital and training school, and having given faithful service for over sixteen years. Her resignation was marked by formal expressions of regret from the trustees and the medical board, and by the gifts and good wishes of many friends. She will rest at her home in Canada before taking up further hospital work. Dr. Packard has been made superintendent of the hospital, and Lucretia S. Smart of the training school.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford.—THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school with a banquet and reunion at Hotel Garde on May 9, with Hannah L. Russell, R.N., '83, presiding, and Martha J. Wilkinson, R.N., '90, toastmistress. The following toasts were responded to: "The Hospital," Lauder Sutherland, R.N.; "The Training School," Ida F. Butler, R.N., '01; "The First Graduation," Mrs. Carrie A. House, '79; "The State Board," R. Inde Albaugh, R.N.; "The Private Nurse," Ada E. Dalton, '93; "Our Graduates," Alice H. McCormac, R.N., '05; "Absent Members," Esther Johnson, '08.

About one hundred and thirty nurses were present from all parts of the United States and Canada, also the first superintendent, Mrs. Jane Tuttle. Music was rendered throughout the evening and a very happy time enjoyed by all.

The regular monthly meeting was held at Gurdon Russell Settlement House on June 13, Alice McCormac presiding, and after the regular routine business was disposed of, the meeting adjourned to meet again in September.

Bridgeport.—BRIDGEPORT HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held graduating exercises on May 31, at the First Congregational Church for a class of nineteen. Martha J. Wilkinson, of Hartford, gave the address, which was most interesting. Judge Edward F. Hallen presented the diplomas, and Elizabeth F. Oliver, superintendent of nurses, the pins. The Chase medal was presented by Mrs. George B. Corvell to the winner, Alice M. Pearce. At the close of the exercises an informal reception and banquet were given to the graduates by the alumnae association at the Stratfield Hotel. About fifty graduates of the school were

present
Mrs. W
acted a
worth

Th
meeting
Associ
Noyes,
order
By-Lav

Th
9 A.M.
meeting
by Bi
addres

T
meeting
lowing
Cross,

T
report
Amer
the A

T
busin
state
of Nu

A
Willi

by Jo
on C
for M
Josep
Stan

Welf
Colu
Heal
Dr.
also
and
heal

repo
bers

present, including two former superintendents, Mrs. Margaret L. Rogers and Mrs. Winifred Ahn Hart. Miss Wilkinson was also a guest. Helena T. Kelly acted as toastmistress and nearly all present responded and voted the occasion worth repeating.

NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its eleventh annual meeting in Utica, October 16 and 17, and the meeting of the Superintendents' Association will take place October 15, 2 P.M., at the same place. Clara D. Noyes, R.N., chairman, will preside at the Superintendents' Meeting and the order of business will include the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and reports from local associations.

The morning session of the State Association on October 16 will open at 9 A.M. with the registration of members and visitors and payment of dues. The meeting will be called to order at 10 A.M., when the invocation will be delivered by Bishop Olmstead. The Hon. Frank Baker, Mayor of Utica, will deliver the address of welcome.

The order of business will include the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the secretary's report, the treasurer's report and reports from the following committees: credentials, press, finance, almshouse, public health, Red Cross, nominating, and by-laws.

The address of the president, Mrs. C. Victor Twiss, will be followed by the reports of Mrs. Charles G. Stevenson, delegate to the annual meeting of the American Red Cross, and Elizabeth Dewey, delegate to the annual meeting of the American Nurses' Association.

The afternoon session October 16, will be given to legislative and registration business, including the report of the committee on legislation, the report of the state inspector of training schools, and the report of the secretary of the Board of Nurse Examiners.

An evening session will be held at which Doctors Martine, Wood Clark, and Willis Ford have consented to read papers.

The program committee also reports that on October 17 papers will be read by Jessie McVean, New York, on Tenement House Inspection; Pauline Dolliver on Central Registries; Josephine Callahan, Ogdensburg, on Training Nurses for Mental Nursing; Ida Anderson, Rochester, on Problems of Private Nursing; Josephine Hill, New York, on Problems of Private Nursing from the Ethical Standpoint.

Miss M. L. Daniels, New York, will read a report on the work of the Babies' Welfare Association of New York City; Miss Crandall, Teachers' College, Columbia University, will report on the Organization of the National Public Health Nurses' Association in relationship to the state nurses' organizations. Dr. Eugene Porter, state health commissioner, has been asked to read a paper, also Mr. Arthur Deans, chief of vocational schools, state education department, and Dr. Josephine S. Baker, chief of division of child hygiene, department of health, New York City.

The delegates are requested to be prepared to give special attention to the reports on by-laws and legislation.

The question has been raised as to whether the increase of individual membership is to be encouraged in future. At present the membership, including

charter, individual, and affiliated organizations, represents less than one-half of the total number of nurses registered in the state. Another complicated question is the restriction as to registration and residence, as all the alumnae associations include members unregistered, and non-resident in the state.

The committee on legislation, chairman Annie W. Goodrich, requests all delegates to come prepared to discuss the advisability of amending the Nurse Practice Act so as to make registration compulsory in order to limit the practice of nursing to properly qualified women. (Copies of the address by Dr. Augustus Downing on the Nurse Practice Act delivered in Albany at the tenth annual meeting may be had by writing to the secretary, Mrs. Charles G. Stevenson, 1316 85th Street, Brooklyn.)

Headquarters will be at Hotel Utica and additional information as to program, hotels, and place of meeting will be given in the October number of JOURNAL.

BEATRICE VAN H. STEVENSON,

Secretary.

New York.—THE NEW YORK COUNTY NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on June 4 at which the following officers were elected: president, Elizabeth E. Golding, New York Hospital; vice-president, Amy Patmore, Post-Graduate Hospital; recording secretary, Nona Charles, Roosevelt Hospital; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hugh Jack, St. Luke's Hospital; treasurer, Frida Hartmann, Mt. Sinai Hospital; trustee for three years, Charlotte Ehrlicher, German Hospital; executive committee, Miss Bissell, Miss Bamber, Mrs. Brockway; chairmen of committees: credentials, Miss Dolliver; by-laws, Miss Yocum; press and publication, Miss Burns; finance, Miss Maxwell; lectures and papers, Miss Thurston; legislative, Mrs. Brockway.

Among the questions discussed were a reciprocity clause for the Nurse Practice Act; the formation of a public health committee; and the matter of calling county meetings once in two months—all of these questions to be discussed at greater length at the October meeting, which will be held on October 1, at 8 P.M., at the Central Club, 54 East 34th Street.

THE CENTRAL CLUB had the pleasure of entertaining several of the Japanese delegates en route for the Red Cross convention.

AMY ARMOUR has resigned her position as superintendent of nurses at the Woman's Hospital and has taken the position of superintendent at the New Rochelle Hospital. She is succeeded at the Woman's Hospital by Grace L. Clark.

THE BELLEVUE ALUMNÆ, at their annual meeting, elected Beatrice Bamber, class of 1899, president, succeeding Lucy Minnegerode, who recently accepted the position of superintendent of the Savannah Hospital, Savannah, Georgia. Miss Bamber, who has been superintendent of the training school of the City Hospital, Perth Amboy, N. J., for the past eight years, and who has recently been president of the New Jersey State Nurses' Association, has taken the position of assistant matron at the Bellevue Training School.

THE SYDENHAM HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its regular meeting on June 10. After the transaction of business, Mary Halton, M.D., gave a talk on suffrage.

EUGENIA D. AYERS, superintendent of nurses of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, has resigned her position to accept the appointment as superintendent of the Elizabeth General Hospital, Elizabeth, New Jersey. Helen M. Toothaker, superintendent of nurses of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, has been

appointed
Toothaker
ant to M

Miss
of head
Hospital
room at
by Miss
Miss Ca
Labrad
hospital

Fl
to raise
raised,
apparatus

Br
gradua
Rev. D
style.
agers a
the dip
for He
social

B
at its
alumna
presen
Nurse
Nurse
Associ
advoca
on Le
Practi

S
necess
we, a
But v
havin
must
are M
Miss
cerni
of Tr
nurse
ened,
work
nursi
indiv

appointed to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Miss Ayers. Miss Toothaker, previous to taking position in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, was assistant to Miss Ayers in the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital for four years.

MISS GARLAND, graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, has accepted the position of head nurse of the operating room and dispensary in the Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago. Mabel Clarke has resigned as head nurse in the operating room at St. Luke's Hospital and will engage in private duty. She is succeeded by Miss Tupper, class of 1907. Miss Maverty is assistant night supervisor. Miss Cannon has resigned as head nurse to spend one year in the Grenfell Mission, Labrador. Miss E. L. Adams has accepted the position of anæsthetist in the hospital.

Flushing.—FLUSHING HOSPITAL is the beneficiary of a twelve-day campaign to raise funds for new buildings and equipment. More than \$109,000 has been raised, in addition to pledges for the furnishing of special rooms and gifts of apparatus.

Brooklyn.—THE LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held graduation exercises on the evening of June 13. The principal address was by Rev. D. A. MacMurray, whose well-chosen theme was delivered in a very pleasing style. Others to address the school were Mr. McGoldrick of the board of managers and Dr. E. M. Somers, superintendent of the hospital, who also presented the diplomas. It was a happy occasion for the graduates and their friends and for Helen V. Clune, superintendent of nurses. Dancing was included in the social part of the program.

Blackwell's Island.—THE NEW YORK CITY HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION at its June meeting carried the following motion: "That the delegates from this alumnae association to the New York County Nurses' Association be directed to present the following motion at the next meeting of the New York County Nurses' Association 'that the delegates representing the New York County Nurses' Association, at the annual meeting of the New York State Nurses' Association be instructed to give their unqualified support to any measures advocated or action taken by Miss A. W. Goodrich, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the State Association, in regard to amending the Nurse Practice Act.'"

Speaking on this motion Mrs. Stevenson said in part: "When it becomes necessary to take definite action in regard to amending the Nurse Practice Act we, as individuals, cannot expect to be given recognition by the legislators. But we, as members of the State Nurses' Association can select our leaders and having given them authority to represent us and act for us, it follows that we must pledge them our support. The members of the Committee on Legislation are Miss A. W. Goodrich, chairman, Albany; Miss S. F. Palmer, Rochester, and Miss A. C. Maxwell, New York City. They are in possession of all the facts concerning the present law. Miss Goodrich, the chairman, is now State Inspector of Training Schools. By virtue of that work she knows better than any other nurse in the state just where our present law is weak and needs to be strengthened, therefore she is pre-eminently qualified to take the lead in this legislative work and we know that her only interest in the matter is the advancement of nursing standards both in regard to schools of nursing and the training of the individual for the care of the sick."

Troy.—THE TROY HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its regular meeting at the hospital on July 1, Miss Pattison presiding. After the reading of reports six new members were admitted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Sara Catlin; vice-presidents, Frances Galvin, Ethel Pattison; financial secretary, Helen McMahon; recording secretary, Helen Roarke; treasurer, Anna Kinsella. Julia A. Littlefield, class of 1905, who has been at the Physicians' Hospital, Schenectady, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Maternity Hospital and Training School. Josephine Plante, class of 1911, has accepted the position of night superintendent of the Samaritan Hospital. Elizabeth Higgins, class of 1908, is one of the instructive nurses for the Board of Health, New York City.

Schenectady.—THE REGISTERED NURSES' CLUB held its monthly meeting at the Nurses' Settlement on June 14. A committee was appointed to confer with Dr. Frank Van DerBogart in regard to securing the services of wet nurses. Sarah B. Palmer, R.N., formerly of Schenectady, now superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, first president of the club, was made an honorary member in recognition of her services to the club and to the Schenectady Red Cross Day Camp, where she served without remuneration for a year. Susan Hurl, R.N., superintendent of Albany City Hospital and chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Nursing Service there was present and gave a very interesting address. There are sixteen local Red Cross nurses.

Syracuse.—THE HOSPITAL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held graduating exercises for a class of nineteen in the Syracuse University gymnasium on May 2. Interesting addresses were given by Annie W. Goodrich, state inspector of nurse training schools, and by Dr. Sherwood. A reception followed the exercises. A pleasing feature was the attendance in uniform of eighty of the former graduates. Lina Lighthourne, who has been superintendent of the hospital for fourteen years, resigned her position on May 15 to take a much-needed rest. Edith Seymour, directress of nurses, resigned on June 15 to take the position of superintendent of nurses at the Broad Street Hospital, Oneida, N. Y. Julia Milmo, class of 1903, graduated from the Syracuse Medical College in June. Clara Cummings, class of 1907, attended the National Convention of Charities and Corrections at Cleveland. Jessie Broadhurst attended the convention of the American Nurses' Association as delegate from the alumnae association.

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at the Nurses' Home on May 31. It was voted to give \$50 to the Nurses' Relief Fund. The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. George T. Jenkins; vice-presidents, Clara Cummings, Mrs. Thomas Mesick; secretary, Jessie Broadhurst; treasurer, Mrs. Philip Erhard; historian, Emily E. Davis.

Rochester.—THE MONROE COUNTY REGISTERED NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a strawberry festival on June 26 to raise money for a nest egg for the directory fund. Miss Ware was in charge of the arrangements, and the entertainment was a great success, both financially and in the good will of the nurses from different schools who worked together enthusiastically.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL new nurses' home, which is nearing completion, is a Colonial building, three stories in height, with ample porches on each floor, and will be both a beautiful and comfortable home for its occupants.

ANNA L. MACPHERSON, who has been a head nurse at the State Hospital, is now engaged in the aftercare of discharged patients, making her headquarters at the hospital.

Canandaigua.—THE **FREDERICK FERRIS THOMPSON HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION** held its third annual meeting at the hospital, when the following officers were elected: president, Grace L. Stock; vice-president, Alyda R. Hicks; secretary, Edna E. Wilder; corresponding secretary, Margaret F. Bradley; treasurer, Mary G. Savage; executive committee, Camilla B. Sale, chairman, Margaret T. Bradley, Caroline E. Nicholson. Five new members were admitted.

Buffalo.—THE **NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF BUFFALO** at its annual meeting elected the following officers: president, Mrs. Harriet D. Storck; vice-presidents, Mrs. Jennie T. Anderson, Mary Barth; recording secretary, Mrs. F. P. Fehr; corresponding secretary, Virginia Rau; treasurer, Nellie Davis; trustee, Maude Crary; directors, Jessie McIntosh, Lucy A. Thompson, Alice Lindsay, Martha Langworthy. Three new members were admitted. Four resignations were accepted with regret, the members now residing in other places. The association is determined that the plans for a club house and central registry shall materialize, and to that end meetings have been held during July and August at the homes of the members of the finance committee, and it is hoped that a definite announcement will be made at the September meeting. If the hope of the association is realized, a good lot in the central residence portion of the city will be purchased and an attractive modern club house will be erected, with assembly and dancing rooms and dormitories, ready for occupancy at the end of the present year.

THE **BUFFALO HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL** has as its new superintendent Laura E. Coleman, graduate of the Boston City Hospital, and as an assistant, Grace E. Robbins, graduate of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital.

NEW JERSEY

THE **BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS** has held its initial meeting, when the following officers were elected: president, Marietta B. Squire, 275 Sixth Avenue, Newark; secretary, Frances A. Dennis, 101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Newark. Nurses in the state may be registered without examination if application is made before April 1, 1914.

Camden.—THE **COOPER HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION** held its annual meeting on June 28 at the nurses' directory. After the regular order of business the following officers were elected: president, Mary E. Rockhill; vice-presidents, Ella Michels, Mrs. Hannah Gaunt Evans; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Lennox McNary; secretary, Emily A. Jummel, 754 Wright Street; executive board, Mabel R. Batten, Laura D. Bryant.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia.—HOWARD HOSPITAL held its annual commencement exercises on May 14 at the hospital. Eight nurses were graduated. After the exercises the nurses held an informal reception for their friends.

THE **HOWARD HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION** held its annual meeting on May 22, at the hospital, when the following officers were elected: president, Judith Houghton; vice-president, Julia Meade; treasurer, Alice Woodward; secretary, Mrs. Carrie W. Price, 5904 Wayne Avenue, Germantown. The new graduates were admitted to membership. The last regular meeting of the year was held on June 5, with ten members present. Judith Houghton has

accepted the position of head nurse at the Wills Eye Hospital, and Cecilia Gorman a similar position at Howard Hospital.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION at its annual meeting, held on June 11, re-elected the officers of the past year: president, Miss Jacobs; treasurer, Edith Frescoln; secretary, A. Smith. Donations were received from several nurses for the fund for the sick nurses' endowed room.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION at its annual meeting on June 6, elected the following officers: president, Maude Mutchler; vice-presidents, Evelyn Bietsch, Mary Goode; secretary, Harriet Gillette; treasurer, Harriet Parker; executive committee, Mrs. N. F. W. Crossland, Mary Van Pelt, Grace Bricker, Clara Noetling, Annie Johnston.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION gave a tea on May 23 at the Graduate Nurses' Club for this year's graduating class, which numbers seventeen.

SARA T. NEWTON, graduate of the Philadelphia General Hospital, has been appointed superintendent of the Binghamton Hospital and Training School at Binghamton, N. Y.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA will hold an examination for registration of nurses, Wednesday, November 6, 1912. Application must be made before October 6, 1912, to Katherine Douglass, R.N., secretary, 418 East Capitol Street, Washington.

MARYLAND

THE MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR NURSES will hold the next examination for state registration October 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1912. All applications should be filed with the secretary before September 20. ELIZABETH P. HURST, R.N., Secretary, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore.

Baltimore.—MERCY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held commencement exercises for a class of thirteen on the evening of May 28 in Loyala College Hall. Dr. Charles F. Bevan, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, presented the diplomas. The medal for theory and practice of nursing was awarded to Bessie McNutt.

LOUISE GEPHART, class of 1911, University of Maryland Hospital, has become superintendent of the hospital at Havre de Grace.

NORTH CAROLINA

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION opened its tenth annual meeting with a public session, Wednesday night, June 19, at which the following delightful program was carried out: Music; prayer, Dr. Ralston; address of welcome, Mayor Bland; response, Cleone Hobbs, R.N.; music; address, "Woman and Her Profession," Dr. Addison Brenizer; music; address, Mr. Zoneville; music. The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. P. Matheson. Adjournment, followed by an informal, but charming, reception by the Charlotte Nurses' Club.

Thursday morning, June 20: 9.00 A.M., meeting of board of directors; 10.00 A.M., enrollment of new members and payment of annual dues; 10.30 A.M., meeting called to order by Mary L. Wyche, R.N., who presided in the absence of

the presi
ings from
A. Toome
Committee
Work; a
new mem
paper, "
ject in a
interesti
by Mary
this sub
American
Miss B.
\$2300 ha
balance
diately,
nurses v
urged to
North I
nine roo
kitchen
may be
Thu
associat
report
ciation,
Fellow-
Hall; "
ment.
5.0
by a di
Associa
Fr
J. G. I
Holaba
Fergus
Childre
Lu
Garsed
Fr
Use of
Infant
Nomin
ining
Mary
N. C.
H. Ma
The t
Faison

the president, Constance E. Pfohl, R.N.; prayer, Rev. Gilbert F. Rowe; greetings from the president; roll call; reading of minutes and report of year, Lois A. Toomer, R.N.; reports of treasurer, Ways and Means Committee, Membership Committee, Printing Committee, Preparatory Course Committee, Red Cross Work; appointment of Nominating Committee on Resolutions; admission of new members (twenty-two applications were received and favorably passed on); paper, "Social Hygiene," Dr. Annie Alexander. Dr. Alexander handled her subject in a clear and able manner and her paper proved to be one of the most interesting and instructive heard at the meeting. Following the discussion, led by Mary L. Wyche, R.N., the members had the pleasure of hearing a paper on this subject, by Mrs. Hickey, of Seattle, Wash., read at the meeting of the American Nurses' Association. Report of Nurses' Mountain Home Committee, Miss B. Dunn, R.N. Miss Dunn's report was most interesting and showed that \$2300 had been raised to date, toward the building of the house. This leaves a balance of \$1200 to be raised this year. The contractors are to start work immediately, and it is hoped to have the Home ready for occupancy this winter. All nurses who have pledged amounts toward this fund, or who will contribute, are urged to send their contributions as soon as possible, to Miss B. Dunn, R.N., 119 North Dawson Street, Raleigh, N. C. The Home, when completed, will contain nine rooms with sleeping porches; one reception hall; dining-room, living-room, kitchen and baths. A large cellar has been included and it is hoped a heater may be installed in the near future.

Thursday afternoon: 2.00 P.M., meeting called to order; report of local associations; report of Board of Examiners, Anne Ferguson, R.N., Secretary; report of Almshouse Committee; report of meeting of American Nurses' Association, Mary L. Wyche, delegate; papers, "Loyalty of the Nurse to Her Fellow-Nurses," Mary Sheetz, R.N.; "The Nurse as an Educator," Margaret Hall; "The Art of Living with Others," Mrs. Dorothy Hayden, R.N. Adjournment.

5.00 P.M., automobile ride to nurses, by the Greater Charlotte Club, followed by a dinner at the Mecklenburg Country Club, guests of the Charlotte Medical Association.

Friday morning, June 21: 9.00 A.M., meeting called to order; prayer, Rev. J. G. Kennedy; papers, "Pellagra," Dr. Parke King; "Welfare Nursing," Mrs. Holahan Durham; "Progress of State Registration in North Carolina," Anne Ferguson, R.N.; "The Use of Goat's Milk in the Feeding of Infants and Young Children," Mrs. Effie Akerman, R.N.

Luncheon by Health Department of the Woman's Club, at Mrs. Edward Garsed's.

Friday afternoon: 3.00 P.M., meeting called to order; papers, "The Hygienic Use of Baths," Mrs. W. B. Pratt; discussion; "How We Cared for a Premature Infant," Cleone Hobbs, R.N.; discussion led by Dr. Faizon; report of the Nominating Committee and election of the directors and members of the Examining Board resulted as follows: directors, Cleone Hobbs, R.N., Greensboro; Mary L. Wyche, R.N., Durham, N. C.; Mary B. Batterhan, R.N., Asheville, N. C.; Board of Examiners: Eugenia Henderson, R.N., Charlotte, N. C.; Ella H. MacNichols, R.N., Charlotte, N. C.; Lois A. Toomer, R.N., Wilmington, N. C. The two new medical members of the Examining Board, as announced by Dr. Faizon, are Drs. Croom, of Maxton, and Neal of Monroe, N. C. Adjournment.

Friday night: 8.30 P.M., meeting called to order; paper, "Visiting Nursing," Miss Percy Powers, R.N.; unfinished business. It was decided to make a sustaining contribution of \$10 yearly, for five years, to the Isabel Robb Memorial Fund. An appeal was received from the North Carolina Hospital Superintendents' Society, that that body be received into the North Carolina State Nurses' Association, to be known as the educational section of that society. The appeal was placed before the meeting and the request was granted unanimously. Adjournment.

At a meeting of the directors, the following officers for the year were elected: president, Cleone Hobbs, R.N., Greensboro; vice-presidents, Mary L. Wyche, R.N., Durham, M. Rose Batterhan, R.N., Asheville; secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Hayden, R.N., Greensboro; treasurer, Eugenia Henderson, R.N., Charlotte; Mrs. W. B. Pratt, Charlotte, N. C.; Constance E. Pfohl, R.N., Winston-Salem, N. C.

The newly elected Board of Examiners will meet at an early date, for organization. Chairmen of committees: Nurses' Mountain Home, Birdie Dunn, R.N., Raleigh; Almshouse Nursing, E. May Williams, R.N., Davidson; Ways and Means, Recommendation, Birdie Dunn, R.N., Raleigh; Membership, Ella MacNichols, R.N., Charlotte; Printing, Mrs. Dorothy Hayden, R.N., Greensboro; Delegate to American Nurses' Association, Cleone Hobbs, R.N.; First Alternate, Margaret Graham, Wilmington; Second Alternate, Lois Toomer, R.N., Wilmington.

LOIS A. TOOMER, R.N., Retiring Secretary.

KENTUCKY

THE KENTUCKY STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its eighth annual meeting at Louisville, in the building of the Young Woman's Christian Association, June 11 and 12. The meeting was called to order by the president, Eliza Johnson, superintendent of nurses of the City Hospital, at 2 P.M. In the absence of Mayor Head, the address of welcome was made by Mr. Pendleton Beckley of the Board of Safety. The response was made by Miss Annie Allen, of Henderson. A paper, "Foregrounds and Backgrounds in Medical Work," was given by Harriet Anderson, Superintendent Associated Charities of Louisville. Discussion by Dr. Philip Barlowe. The meeting then adjourned for an informal but most enjoyable reception.

The second session was called to order at 10 A.M., on June 12, with the president in the chair. Twenty-eight members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, followed by the president's address, with report of last year's club work, and work of the Red Cross Committee. There are twelve enrolled Red Cross nurses with a promise of others. The members of the committee are: Eliza Johnson, chairman, Mary Foreman, Emma Isaacs, Elizabeth Robertson, and Mrs. Clara Mann. They have been reappointed. The report of the delegate to the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Mammoth Cave was greatly enjoyed. The women of Kentucky are working to make this wonderful place a national reservation.

Perhaps the report of greatest interest to all was that of the delegate to the American Nurses' Association, and the members hope for a large delegation from Kentucky at Atlantic City next year.

Annie Rece gave a particularly interesting talk on the Nurses' Relief Fund. The association pledged a sustaining subscription of \$20 a year for five years.

It is ho
years. 4
visiting
public h
workers
of NURS
the rep
vice-pres
Isaacs;
Street, I
and Me
Bush; F
The
shown.
cellent v
and plac
TH
Nurses
The me
of the c

Le:
of the C
recently
Lo
Free Ho
Da
August
Canada
Lexingt

Th
1912.

"To
to regu
Registe
of iden
penalti
"S
Louisia
Associ
sicians
medici
the gov
a Nur
bers of

It is hoped, too, that every nurse in Kentucky will give \$1 a year for three years. A great number have agreed to do that. Misses Steilberg and Jenkins, visiting nurses for the Kings' Daughters of Louisville, gave interesting talks on public health nursing. It is hoped another year will see many more social workers in Louisville and vicinity. It was voted to make the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING the official organ of the association. After some further business the report of the tellers was read as follows: president, Mary Alexander; vice-presidents, Matilda Steilberg, Flora Keen; recording secretary, Emma Isaacs; corresponding secretary, Elizabeth Robertson, 209 West St. Catherine Street, Louisville; treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Telford; chairmen of committees: Ways and Means, Ida Beckman; Credential, Mary Foreman; Arrangements, Edith Bush; Publication, Dorothy Stobbe.

The meetings were well attended and a great deal of interest and enthusiasm shown. A rising vote of thanks was given the retiring president for her excellent work in the past year. The meeting then adjourned to meet at a time and place appointed later. Delightful refreshments were served each day.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Kentucky State Association of Graduate Nurses held its first meeting at the nurses' club house and home on July 18. The members of the committees were appointed. A committee for the revision of the constitution and by-laws was appointed with Annie Reece as chairman.

ELIZABETH S. ROBERTSON, Corresponding Secretary.

Lexington.—MARY R. SHAVER has resigned her position as superintendent of the Good Samaritan Hospital. She is succeeded by Josephine Royan, who has recently been superintendent of the Baptist Hospital, Chicago.

Louisville.—CLARA DUNN has been made superintendent of the Children's Free Hospital.

Danville.—THE DANVILLE AND BOYLE COUNTY HOSPITAL was opened on August 1, with Mrs. L. S. Parsons, of Kingston General Hospital, Ontario, Canada, as superintendent, and Mathilde Wilkie, Good Samaritan Hospital, Lexington, as assistant superintendent.

LOUISIANA

THE BILL FOR STATE REGISTRATION was signed by the governor on July 10, 1912. The text follows:

"AN ACT

"To regulate the practice of nursing; to create a Nurses' Board of Examiners; to regulate the fees and emoluments thereof; to establish a class to be known as Registered Nurses, and to prohibit the use of words or letters or other means of identification by unauthorized persons as registered nurses, and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of this Act.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That upon the taking effect of this Act, the Louisiana State Nurses' Association shall nominate for appointment as examiners ten registered physicians who shall have had not less than five years' experience in the practice of medicine. The names of the ten physicians so nominated shall be submitted to the governor of the state, who shall appoint from said number, within sixty days, a Nurses' Board of Examiners to be composed of five members. One of the members of this board shall be designated by the governor to hold office for one year:

one for two years; one for three years; one for four years; one for five years; and thereafter upon the expiration of the term of office of a person so appointed the governor shall appoint his successor to hold office for a full term of five years from a list of two names submitted to him annually by the State Nurses' Association. All vacancies occurring on the board shall be filled by the governor in the same manner from a list of names to be furnished him by the Louisiana State Nurses' Association.

"SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That the members of the Nurses' Board of Examiners shall, as soon as organized, and annually thereafter, elect from their members a president and secretary; the secretary shall also be treasurer of the board.

"Special meetings of the board shall be called by the secretary, upon the written request of any two members to the president, who shall order said special meetings called. The said Board of Examiners is authorized to frame such by-laws as may be necessary to govern its proceedings, and adopt a seal which shall be in the custody of the secretary of the board. The secretary shall be required to keep a record of all meetings of the board, including a register of the names of all the nurses duly registered under this Act, in his office at the domicile of the board, said domicile being in the city of New Orleans; and the board shall prosecute all persons violating any of the provisions of this Act, and may incur the necessary expenses on this behalf. The secretary shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board, also travelling and other expenses incurred in the discharge of his official duties. Each member of the board shall receive \$10 for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred while so engaged. Said expenses and salary shall be paid from fees received by the board under provisions of this Act, and no part of salary or other expenses of the board shall be paid out of the state treasury. All money received in excess of the said allowances and other expenses provided for by this Act shall be held by the treasurer to pay the expenses of printing the annual report of the board.

"SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That after September, 1912, it shall be the duty of the said Board of Examiners to meet twice in each year, at its domicile, notice of which meeting shall be published one time in each of the daily papers of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Shreveport, and one time in one nursing journal published in the United States, at least one month prior to the time of such meeting. At such meetings it shall be the duty of the board to attend to such matters as may come before it under the provisions of this Act, and after July 1, 1915, it shall, at such meetings, examine all applications for registration to determine their fitness and ability to give efficient care of the sick. Each applicant shall deposit a fee of \$10 upon the filing of his or her application for examination and registration.

"SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That each applicant shall furnish satisfactory evidence that he or she is twenty-one years of age, is of good moral character, has secured the equivalent of a high school education and has graduated from a training school connected with a general hospital in good standing, of which standing the board shall be the exclusive judge; provided that no hospital or sanitarium giving less than two years' training to nurses shall be considered in good standing.

"SECTION 5. Be it further enacted, That all nurses possessing the above qualifications, and who are in training at the time of the passage of the Act,

and who
permitted
fee of \$1
1915. N
nized tra
State of
that they
sanitariu
July 1, 1
entitled
1915, fo
profess
authoriz
of regist
of exami
ard of re
to the B
his or l
styled a
title or
that he
"S
accordan
of the I
this rec
such re
thereof
recordin
delivere
the list
and the
the cou
Until su
any of
"S
to affect
of the
hire, bu
"S
provisio
the Nu
guilty
fine of
jail a
and im
trict a
court o
the pul
cuted s

and who shall graduate before July 1, 1915, in the State of Louisiana, shall be permitted to register without examination, upon the payment of the registration fee of \$10; provided that all application for registration be made before July 1, 1915. Nurses who have graduated prior to the passage of this Act from recognized training schools in Louisiana, and nurses who are now practising in the State of Louisiana, who shall show to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners that they are graduates of training schools connected with general hospitals or sanitariums giving two years' training, shall be required to register before July 1, 1913; such nurses upon payment of the registration fee of \$10 shall be entitled to registration without examination. It shall be unlawful after June 30, 1915, for any person without a certificate of registration to practise as, or profess to be, a registered nurse in this state. Said board, however, shall be authorized to waive at its discretion said examination, and to issue certificates of registration in favor of applicants who shall present to the board certificates of examination from a board of examiners of another state; provided the standard of requirements of said Board of Examiners of said other state is satisfactory to the Board of Examiners created under this Act. Any nurse who has received his or her certificate according to any of the provisions of this Act shall be styled and known as a "Registered Nurse." No other person shall assume such title or use the abbreviation "R.N." or any other letter or figure to indicate that he or she is a registered nurse.

"SECTION 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the certificates issued in accordance with Section 5 of this Act shall be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in the parish in which he or she resides, who shall make this recordation in a book to be kept for that purpose only, and also certify to such recordation by indorsement of the original certificate, which the holder thereof shall transmit or deliver to the State Board of Health; and the clerk recording same shall be entitled to a fee of \$1. Such certificates transmitted or delivered to the State Board of Health shall entitle the holder to be placed upon the list of registered nurses. Said Board of Health shall preserve such certificates and the copy thereof, signed by its secretary, shall be received as evidence in the courts of this state, and for such a copy a fee of fifty cents shall be paid. Until such recordation is made, the holder of such certificate shall not exercise any of the rights or privileges therein conferred to registered nurses.

"SECTION 7. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall not be construed to affect or apply to the gratuitous nursing of the sick by friends or members of the family, and also it shall not apply to any person nursing the sick for hire, but who does not in any way assume to be a registered nurse.

"SECTION 8. Be it further enacted, That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act, and who shall wilfully make any false representations to the Nurses' Board of Examiners in applying for a certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the parish jail a period of not less than ten, nor more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment for each offence. It shall be the duty of the respective district attorneys to prosecute violations of the provisions of this Act before any court of competent jurisdiction. The said fine shall be divided equally between the public school fund of the parish in which said offence may have been prosecuted and the Nurses' Board of Examiners. Said Nurses' Board of Examiners,

through their proper officers, may cause to issue in any competent court, a writ of injunction forbidding and enjoining said person from further representing himself or herself as a registered nurse in this state, until such person shall have become duly registered as herein provided for under the provisions of this Act; and said injunction shall not be subject to be released upon bond.

"In the same suit in which said injunction may be applied for, the said Nurses' Board of Examiners, through their representatives, president aforesaid, may sue for, and demand of, the defendant a penalty not to exceed \$100, and in addition thereto attorney's fees not to exceed \$50, besides the costs of courts; judgment for which penalty, attorney's fees and costs may be rendered in the same judgment in which the injunction may be made absolute. That the trial of said proceedings shall be summary and be tried by the judge without intervention of a jury.

"SECTION 9. Be it further enacted, That if any person registered under this Act shall be convicted of a crime or be guilty of criminal conduct, the said board shall have the power to institute proceedings before any competent court for the purpose of having the certificate granted by it to such person revoked; and if it shall be shown that the nurse so registered has been convicted of a crime or be guilty of immoral conduct, the said court shall revoke or suspend for such period as the court may deem proper the registration certificate of such nurse.

"SECTION 10. Be it further enacted, That 'until July 1, 1913, every nurse who shall be a resident of Louisiana at the time of the passage of this Act and who shall produce satisfactory evidence as to age, moral character, and common education as provided in this Act, who has had one year's training in a recognized school as defined in this Act, and who shall further show, by the testimony of five reputable physicians that he or she has had at least three years of actual experience as a trained nurse, shall be permitted to register as a trained nurse upon passing a satisfactory examination before the board created by this Act; and said board shall make provision for the examination of such applicants.'

"SECTION 11. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

"SECTION 12. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed."

OHIO

OHIO nurses are again pushing the work for the passage of their registration bill. Miss Gladwin, the state president, has instituted a sectional campaign, with the nurses in each section responsible for the work in that district. They are again taking courage.

Cincinnati.—THE CINCINNATI GRADUATE NURSES ASSOCIATION has rented a room in one of the fine old buildings of the city. It will be furnished and used by the members to rest, visit, have tea, hold small committee meetings, etc. Since the location is very desirable the regular monthly meetings of the association will be held there. The Visiting Nurses' Association has rooms in the same building. The Graduate Nurses' Association held its last meeting of the season on June 24, in the library of the Cincinnati General Hospital. Miss Pierce, Miss Bairnsfather, and Miss Ellison gave reports from the Chicago conventions and Miss Wilson and Miss Roberts of the Conference

of Charities
the Cincinnati
nursing, h
occasion
Cross, visi
viduals a
much rec
you the t

News
A. Rouel
Buffalo, N

THE
held in L
Pemberton
Kathryn
troit; co
Halverson

THE
meeting
report of
session w
advisabil
tions. D

At t
Milwaukee
may keep
with oth
reading,
own adv
the publi
ciation o
Those w
as an in
too, is it

Wat
menceme
Twelve
to be pr
presented

THE
meeting
Zimmer
treasure

Edy
successor

of Charities and Corrections. Miss Annie Laws, secretary and treasurer of the Cincinnati chapter of Red Cross who is always interested in nurses and nursing, having been a member of the first board of lady managers, graced the occasion. In her own capable way, she sketched the possibilities for Red Cross, visiting, school, and other nurses in Cincinnati; the advantages to individuals and associations of all working together and said: "We have heard much recently of social service, later of social efficiency but now I leave with you the thought of social reciprocity."

Newark.—THE CITY HOSPITAL has as its new superintendent Eleanor A. Roueche, formerly assistant superintendent of the Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

MICHIGAN

THE MICHIGAN STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION, at its eighth annual meeting, held in Detroit, May 21-23, elected the following officers: president, Fantine Pemberton, Ann Arbor; vice-presidents, Mrs. Proctor Thompson, Bad Axe, Kathryn MacDonald, Port Huron; recording-secretary, Mathilde Krueger, Detroit; corresponding-secretary, Anna Mannel, Cadillac; treasurer, Josephine Halverson, Port Huron.

WISCONSIN

THE WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its quarterly meeting in Milwaukee on July 2. Owing to the absence of the delegate, the report of the national association meetings was postponed and the afternoon session was taken up with business. The chief subject for discussion was the advisability of sending a nurse through the state to organize county associations. During intermission refreshments were served by the Milwaukee nurses.

At the evening session a very interesting paper was read by Dr. Yates of Milwaukee on "The Value of Organization." In part Dr. Yates said: "All may keep abreast of the times but only at the price of study and of association with others in similar pursuits. True it is that much can be learned from reading, but there is much more than cannot be so acquired. More than your own advancement will come on education of the public by your efforts, due to the publicity attached to your meetings. You must be getting a keener appreciation of the needs of undergraduate nurses in the matter of better training. Those who are in hospitals must see that this better training is given. Just as an individual who ceases to progress immediately begins to retrogress so, too, is it with institutions."

Wauwatosa.—THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL held its annual commencement on the evening of June 27 in the amphitheatre of the hospital. Twelve nurses graduated. As Dr. Gilbert Seaman of Milwaukee was unable to be present, his paper was read by Dr. Louis M. Warfield. Dr. R. G. Sayle presented the diplomas. An informal reception at the nurses' home followed.

THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on June 27 and elected the following officers: president, Minna Zimmerman; vice-president, Bertha Schultz; secretary, Mary A. Hanley; treasurer, Elsie V. Fink.

Edythe E. Irvine, class of 1910, has resigned as night supervisor, her successor being Mary A. Hanley, class of 1911. Mary Morton, a graduate of

the Garfield Park Hospital, Chicago, has taken a position as head nurse in the tuberculosis annex; Augusta Peterson, from the same school, has taken charge of a medical ward.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis.—THE HENNEPIN COUNTY REGISTERED NURSES' ASSOCIATION, at one of its monthly meetings at the club house (date not given), heard interesting reports from Miss Rommel, who attended the International Red Cross Conference, as delegate from the state association; and from Miss Plympton, delegate from the county association to the American Nurses' Association in Chicago.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA granted diplomas to its first class of nurses, eight in number, at the annual commencement on June 13. The Board of Regents created a special degree, Graduate in Nursing, for these students, and the degree was awarded for the first time on this occasion. All candidates for degrees were presented to the president by the deans of the various colleges or schools. The nurses, in academic cap and gown, were presented by the superintendent of the School for Nurses. Their place in the academic procession was next to the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The dignity of the occasion was thoroughly appreciated by the nurses and it is felt by them that the degree is an honor well worth the three years of study and hard work. Three of the nurses leaving the hospital in March are filling the following positions: Miss Mark, the position of head nurse in charge of the obstetrical department of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul; Miss Skonnord, assistant head nurse on a medical floor at the University Hospital, Minneapolis; Miss Marvin, an institutional position at Los Angeles, California.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at the nurses' home on June 5. The following officers for the coming year were elected: president, Bertha Blum; vice-president, Mrs. Kathleen Eckes; secretary, Clara Busch; assistant secretary, Agnes Hope; treasurer, Mary Collins. On June 18, the members of the class of 1912 were entertained at a matinee party, after which a banquet was held at the Leamington, where covers were laid for twenty-eight.

ILLINOIS

Chicago.—WESLEY HOSPITAL graduated a class of thirty-two nurses on June 12. Owing to the affiliation of Wesley Hospital with Northwestern University, the nurses graduated with the Northwestern University students at the University commencement exercises at Evanston. The reception of their diplomas from the University president by the nurses is always an occasion of especial enthusiasm on the part of the audience. At the close of the commencement exercises, the nurses were entertained by Mrs. Douglas Smith, at her home in Winetka, a beautiful place on a high bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. In the evening a luncheon was served by the hospital in its roof-garden and a general good time enjoyed.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION at its June meeting elected the following officers: president, Sister M. Camilla; vice-president, Mrs. E. M. Carr; treasurer, Loretta Casey; secretary, Miss M. Morris; corresponding secretary, Julia Ruane. Meetings are held the first Friday of every month except July and August.

THE C
addresses b
B. Glenn, a

Rockfe
banquet, gi
June 28. T
place-cards
pin and we

Susan
persons res
Sheehan, cl
Elizabeth
Friends," C
Flag," Edm
given by A
Nellie Han
ing talk to

THE I
at the an
ceeding L.
R.N., of I
appointed
Humphrey
for the ye
ber on sec
second exa
examination
27. Collec

THE A
Indianapol
India
play at R

THE I
Park, wit
of medica
South
nurse sta
of the ch
Nobl
has accep

LaFa
annual m
a very int
are: pre
secretary,
treasurer,
Training

THE CHICAGO HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ on June 7 heard addresses by Mrs. William Cuthbertson, Mrs. Frederick Tice, and Miss Flora B. Glenn, at a delightful banquet given by the alumnae at the Stratford Hotel.

Rockford.—THE ROCKFORD TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ held the annual banquet, given in honor of the graduating class of 1912, at Harper's Hall on June 28. The class numbered thirteen. Covers were laid for forty-three. The place-cards were quite unique, bearing the school motto, *fac simile* of school pin and were tied in school colors.

Susan J. MacNaughton, R.N., acted as toastmistress and the following persons responded: Address to class, Miss MacNaughton; response, Helen M. Sheehan, class president; "Our Superintendents," E. Vestina Shearer; response, Elizabeth M. Wright; "The Physicians," Elizabeth O'Connell; "Our Absent Friends," Gertrude Collins; "Our Country," Mrs. Helen R. McMahon; "Our Flag," Edna Knight; "The Union Jack," Mrs. W. R. Fringer. Toasts were also given by Anna Lyford, Margaret Kumlien, Margaret Linn, Nettie Jordan, Mrs. Nellie Hanford. Miss E. C. Glenn, a former superintendent, gave an interesting talk to class and alumnae.

INDIANA

THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION AND EXAMINATION OF NURSES at the annual business meeting elected Mae D. Currie, R.N., president, succeeding L. M. Cox, R.N., who resigned on account of ill health. Luis G. Todd, R.N., of La Fayette, graduate of the Illinois Training School, Chicago, was appointed by Governor Marshall to fill the vacancy on the board. Edna Humphrey, R.N., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Total number of applicants for the year, 141; not eligible, 1; received through reciprocity, 2; total number on second examination, 6; passing on first examination, 125; passing on second examination, 4; failures on first examination, 15; failures on second examination, 2; registered during the year, 131; number placed on honor roll, 27. Collections in fees, \$1430.00; expenditures, \$1040.49.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDIANA STATE NURSES will be held in Indianapolis early in October, exact date not yet determined.

Indianapolis.—FANNY E. GERAUD, R.N., is again director of the children's play at Riverside Park.

THE SUMMER MISSION FOR SICK CHILDREN opened on July 1 at Fairview Park, with Ada B. McGregor, R.N., chief nurse and Dr. Hutcheson as chief of medical staff.

South Bend.—BESSIE C. GRAHAM, R.N., is chief nurse on the visiting nurse staff. Miss Mitchell is her assistant. Olive Bailey, R.N., has charge of the children's free dispensary.

Noblesville.—EMMA STOLL, class of 1911, Protestant Deaconess Hospital, has accepted the position of superintendent of nurses at the Harrell Hospital.

LaFayette.—THE LAFAYETTE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting and picnic on June 20 in Columbian Park. Luis G. Todd read a very interesting paper on "The Ethical Side of Nursing." The officers elected are: president, Mabel Kantz; vice-presidents, Luis G. Todd, Mary Havens; secretary, Mrs. F. M. Humphreys; corresponding-secretary, Martha C. Woody; treasurer, Maud Overton. The superintendent and senior class of the LaFayette Training School were guests. One new member was admitted.

MISSOURI

THE MISSOURI STATE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF NURSES will hold its next meeting in Kansas City, October 18, 1912.

FANNY E. S. SMITH, R.N., Secretary.

St. Louis.—THE CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL graduated a class of eight nurses at exercises held in the First Christian Church June 27.

THE CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION was organized on June 18, with the following officers: president, Miss Walston; vice-president, Mrs. Comer; treasurer, Miss Williams; secretary, Miss Cluderay.

Kansas City.—KANSAS CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL began its commencement week on Sunday, May 19, with a sermon delivered to the class by Dr. Charles R. Nesbit. On Monday, the class spent its hours off duty in decorating the halls and parlors for a luncheon to be given the mayor, hospital board, staff, and faculty the following day. The faithful efforts and thorough instruction of the dietitian, Miss Lane, enabled the graduates to prepare and serve the entire luncheon. Wednesday was class day, free from all duty, the morning being spent on Cliff Drive, and at 5 P.M. a banquet was given to the visiting members of the two previous classes. On May 23, the graduating exercises were held in the assembly hall of the hospital, where addresses were made by the mayor, members of the board and Bishop Partridge. Just before the presentation of diplomas, the class rose and repeated the Nightingale Pledge. On Friday, the annual meeting of the alumnae association was held, at which the class was entertained, each of its eleven members having been admitted to membership.

St. Joseph.—THE ENSWORTH DEACONESS TRAINING SCHOOL graduated a class of nine at exercises held at the White Temple on the evening of May 28, Dr. Frank E. Day presiding. Addresses were given by Dr. C. J. Chase, and Mrs. Mabel Long Freytag. The diplomas were presented by Rev. J. J. Bentley; the pins by the superintendent, Ethel Hastings. After the exercises a banquet was served at the Hotel Robedoux by the alumnae association. The class sermon was preached on May 26, by Dr. Ernest Claypool, of Hannibal.

KANSAS

THE KANSAS STATE ASSOCIATION OF NURSES has received assurance of support in its efforts for state registration from the Kansas State Medical Association, which, at a recent meeting held in Hutchinson, pledged itself to help the nurses in every way possible. The Kansas Woman's Press Club, which met in Manhattan, May 14-15, for the purpose of forming a council of all the women's organizations in Kansas, extended an invitation to the Kansas State Nurses' Association. This was represented by its president, Mrs. O'Keefe, who read an interesting paper on the registration of nurses. After learning the good to be derived from such a move the entire council pledged its support.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln.—A MASS meeting of nurses was held at the Central Nurses' Directory on June 25 and all agreed to support the directory. Very gratifying reports have been received of the nurses sent out, and doctors are sending their calls to the directory instead of to the hospitals.

THE BABY WELFARE CAMP and the Public Health Instructive Dispensary are both under the direction of the Visiting Nurse Association. Lillian B.

Stuff is i
of the ca

THE
Place, ha

HEN
located in

Oma
doctors c

and all p

(Nat
ASSOCIAT

following
Eva S. M

C. Nacht

THE
NURSES,

Reno an

semi-ann

and Mah

tions we

in Oklah

registrat

Okl
menceme

Bishop

munity"

diplomas

Miss Ga

the New

A proph

sions" l

nurses,

has met

THE
ing in F

A. Loui

Moore,

Brookm

Pho
Septemb

sanatori

Stuff is in charge of both of these with Josepha A. Roberts directly in charge of the camp.

THE WESLEYAN HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, located on University Place, has been closed.

HENRY HEIDELBRECHT, R.N., class of 1912, Green Gables Sanitarium, has located in Chicago.

Omaha.—THE INSTRUCTIVE DISPENSARY was the scene of a reception to the doctors of the city on July 24. Between fifty and seventy-five were present and all pledged their support.

(Name of the city not given.) THE WISE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its first annual meeting on the evening of June 11, when the following officers were elected: president, Corinne L. Sorenson; vice-presidents, Eva S. May, Thora A. Clausen; secretary, Margaret Muir; treasurer, Elizabeth C. Nachtigall.

OKLAHOMA

THE OKLAHOMA STATE BOARD FOR EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF NURSES, following the appointment by Governor Cruce of Ida Ferguson of El Reno and the reappointment of Mrs. Marjorie Morrison of Guthrie, held its semi-annual meeting in Oklahoma City on June 3. Mrs. Morrison, as president, and Mabel Garrison, as secretary and treasurer, were re-elected. Sixty applications were passed upon and certificates issued. The next meeting will be held in Oklahoma City, October 21 and 22, when examination of applicants for registration will be conducted.

Oklahoma City.—ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL held its second annual commencement exercises in the parlors of the hospital on the evening of June 20. Bishop Meerscheart gave the opening address, followed by a paper on "Immunity" by J. W. Riley. Dr. R. M. Howard presided and presented the diplomas; Lucy Maguire, superintendent of nurses, presented the school pins. Miss Garrison, secretary of the Examining Board, read a paper on "Advice to the New Nurse," after which she presented the state certificate of registration. A prophecy and valedictory were given by two of the graduates, and "Impressions" by a new pupil. A reception followed. Many friends of the Sisters, nurses, and hospital were present. This is the only hospital in the city that has met the requirements of the state board and has been registered.

TEXAS

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS held its sixth annual meeting in Houston, May 17 and 18. The following officers were elected: president, A. Louise Dietrich, El Paso; vice-presidents, Lucy Bronson, Temple; Martha Moore, Houston; Mrs. A. C. Sipe, San Antonio; secretary-treasurer, Allie Brookman, Whitney. The meeting next year will be held in Temple.

ARIZONA

Phoenix.—THE UNITED STATES INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL will open in September a training school for nurses in connection with its hospitals and sanatorium.

IOWA

THE IOWA STATE ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED NURSES held its ninth annual convention at the Hotel Davenport, Davenport, on May 31 and June 1 with an attendance of ninety members, Millicent Schaar presiding. The first session was given over to reading reports of special and standing committees, various affiliated associations and delegate to national convention of 1911. After an informal supper at the Commercial Club, Isabel McIsaac gave a very profitable talk on association work, Red Cross work, state registration, and other subjects of interest. This was greatly appreciated by the nurses, most of whom had met Miss McIsaac during her trip as interstate secretary. This was followed by a Round Table—the nurses engaged in different lines getting together for informal discussion of their work and its problems.

The morning session of June 1 was given to the reading and discussion of papers. A very helpful one to the private nurses, whose surgical work is usually in the homes of patients, was that by Miss Martha Oakes on "Surgical Technique." This was followed by a paper on "Post-operative Care of Surgical Cases" by L. H. Littig, M.D., which was enthusiastically received. Another very interesting and instructive paper was that given by H. M. Decker, M.D., on "Prophylactic Medicine in Contagious and Infectious Cases." During the afternoon the nurses were entertained on a sight-seeing trip over Tri-cities and Government Island, not the least interesting feature of which was the visit to the model dairy on the French farms. During the evening session it was decided that the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING be made the official organ, that the sum of \$25 be sent to the Nurses' Relief Fund and that a list of names of nurses who have not registered but are practising as graduate nurses be sent to the attorney-general. Next annual meeting to be held in Des Moines, Iowa.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Millicent L. Schaar, R.N., Methodist Hospital, Des Moines; recording-secretary, Jennie Johnson, R.N., Sioux City; corresponding-secretary, Helen C. Peterson, R.N., 1116 Court St., Sioux City.

JANE GARRAD, Secretary *pro tem*.

NORTH DAKOTA

THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE met at the Graduate Nurses' Club, Fargo, July 29, to discuss important matters. The convention at Chicago in June afforded an interesting topic. Applications for membership are being received by the secretary, which naturally presented the question of "What shall be the standard of education of the state association?" The training schools are also inquiring into this matter and are anxious to comply with the requirements. The advisability of sending the student nurses to the summer session at the State University for a course in general bacteriology is now under consideration. It was also suggested that each training school superintendent consult with the head of the college or high school in her respective community that has a domestic science department as to the possibility of arranging for a course in invalid cookery.

THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION met in Fargo on July 30, with five members present. The important work accomplished was a proposed outline of a course of study for the training schools of the state, including entrance requirements,

length of
were ex
held in
Un
26. Fi
first ti
and in
every s
the gra
matriu
C
Day of
two ad
of Life
interes
letters
sugges
B
nurses
class l
cises t
deliver
"Do c
words.
the ex
for th
work
head
superi
Bisma
presen

T
seven
and v
of St
Attor
Smith
by L
the
Belli
state
how
nurse
guar
the
in fu
be a
be t

length of course, and text and reference books to be used. Many helpful ideas were exchanged. It was decided that another meeting of the committee be held in October, jointly with the Executive Committee at Devil's Lake.

University.—THE SUMMER SESSION AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY closed July 26. Five nurses completed the course in nursing which was offered for the first time this year. The studies consisted of general bacteriology, dietetics, and invalid cookery. The work of the students was most satisfactory from every standpoint. They are most enthusiastic concerning this opportunity for the graduate nurses in North Dakota. They hope to return next year and matriculate for other studies of benefit to the nurse.

Grand Forks.—THE CHATAUQUA ON DEVIL'S LAKE celebrated Mother's Day on July 10. Among the different features offered during the day were two addresses on "The Adolescent Period" and "Teaching the Child the Origin of Life," by Bertha Erdmann, R.N. The mothers and fathers were intensely interested and joined in the discussions following each. Since then many letters from parents have been received by Miss Erdmann, asking help and suggestions concerning the instruction of their children.

Bismarck.—THE BISMARCK HOSPITAL on June 4 graduated a class of twelve nurses. On Sunday, June 2, a special sermon was given to the graduating class by the superintendent, Rev. C. A. Bremer. On Tuesday evening the exercises took place in the First Baptist Church. Very impressive addresses were delivered by Dr. E. P. Quain and Rev. Wm. Suckow. The junior class sang "Do ever thy duty, seek never for praise." The class motto is "Deeds not words." Diplomas were presented by the superintendent. A reception followed the exercises. The nurses are engaged as follows: Ella Werner, visiting nurse for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Mabel Brady is at work in the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Chicago; Minnie Freise is head surgical nurse at the Bismarck Hospital, Caroline Kastner is assistant superintendent of nurses there, Katherine Naughton at St. Alexius Hospital, Bismarck; and the other members of the class are doing private nursing at present.

WASHINGTON

THE WASHINGTON STATE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION, INC., held its seventh annual convention in Bellingham, June 13 and 14, with fifty delegates and visitors in attendance. After the invocation by Rev. Mr. Cheatham, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, addresses of welcome were given by City Attorney North, Dr. H. J. Birney, Ex-Governor Albert E. Meade, and Julia C. Smith, president of the Whatcom County Association. Responses were made by Lillian Lemeke of Spokane, and May S. Loomis of Seattle. The address of the state president, Ella Wilkinson, superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, Bellingham, was especially good. Miss Wilkinson reviewed the progress of the state association since its organization in 1906, spoke of state registration, of how nurses are individually responsible for the standard set for registered nurses, and how it may be raised higher since two are always required to guarantee personally each applicant. She spoke of the high purposes for which the association is organized and of the individual responsibility of each nurse in fulfilling those purposes. Personal feelings and petty grievances must never be allowed to interfere with usefulness, and the mistakes of others must not be too severely condemned.

Greetings were read from Miss Genevieve Cooke now in San Francisco, also from Miss M. C. Burnett, who is ill in a Spokane hospital. Miss Burnett is a former president of the state association and has never before missed a state meeting. Edith Weller, the state delegate to Chicago, brought greetings and good wishes from Isabel McIsaac.

The reports of committees and the county associations showed that good work has been accomplished during the year. After the report from the Tuberculosis Cottage Committee, Miss Weller told of the favorable mention in Australian papers of the action of the Washington nurses at the time of the illness and death of a nurse from Australia, who occupied the cottage last spring and summer.

Miss Loomis, in giving the report from King County (Seattle), told that \$400 had been raised during the year for the sick benefit fund. Fifty dollars of this had been paid to one sick nurse and \$35 to another. The nurses have the privilege of paying this back if they wish to do so. Ruby C. Rogers, superintendent of the hospital at Hoquiam, told of the organization of the nurses of Chehalis County. They have twelve members and wish to become affiliated with the state association. Their constitution and by-laws were referred to the council for approval. Carrie C. Varker of Yakima, told of their attempts at organization there, and says they expect to complete an organization soon. Scharley P. Wright, school nurse at New Westminster, B. C., and Elizabeth Hall of the Victorian order, Vancouver, B. C., told of the work in Canada. Some of the provinces of Canada have provincial registration, but the nurses are now working for dominion registration. The associations at Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster expect to have a meeting in July to organize a provincial association. Margaret Durkin, one of Seattle's school nurses, gave an interesting talk about her work in Seattle. Miss Durkin says that the most important result of the work is the influence felt in the homes, and that the work requires someone with a great deal of tact, not so much as a graduate nurse, but as a woman. Edith Weller of Tacoma, and Mrs. Etta B. Cummings of Tacoma, gave interesting accounts of the national meeting.

The papers read and discussed before the convention were as follows: "Visiting Nursing and Social Work," by Mrs. Nosler of Spokane, read by Miss Roberts of Yakima; "Obstetrics," by Jennie Ray of Seattle, read by Mrs. Green; "Midwifery," by May C. Roberts, graduate of Brounlow Hill, Liverpool, England, and member of Central Midwives' Board, London, read by Miss Mulroy of Seattle; "Nursing in the West," by Lelia Bennett of Seattle, read by Miss Major; "Surgical Nursing in the Home," Blanche Weaver, Walla Walla. May Loomis, surgical nurse in Seattle General Hospital gave some very helpful suggestions on this subject. She suggested boxes as stands for solutions. Mrs. Turner of Seattle, told how a dining table might be used for an operating table by pulling it apart and placing two leaves lengthwise in the centre instead of crosswise. Miss Weller spoke of the simplicity of the Mayo Brothers' equipment for operations. "Emergencies," by Signe Larson of Tacoma, was read by Miss Phillips; and "Pure Food," by Mrs. Etta B. Cummings, Tacoma. Mrs. Cummings told much of the work of the food inspector and the struggle for pure food in Tacoma. The pure-food law in Tacoma is strict and its enforcement met at first with much opposition, but the food inspector is a woman and the women's clubs are interested. Women demand pure food from the grocers and bakers,

so they now advertise as a specialty "pure, clean food." The food inspector has discovered, among many other things, that Blue Label catsup is merely a mixture of potato peelings, apple cores, and red peppers, colored with aniline dye. The small licorice whips so popular with school children are made of a poor quality of gelatine, colored with lampblack and flavored with anise seed. "Orthopedics," H. Marion, Seattle, was read by Miss Loomis. In the discussion which followed, Mrs. Hawley told of the Orthopedic Hospital in Seattle which is a charitable institution open to all children in the state. Funds for expenses are raised by voluntary contributions. The physicians give their services free and have themselves installed an X-ray machine. A recent sale of lead pencils by school children brought in a sum of \$6000 for the hospital. School teachers and Sunday school teachers are employed so that the children may keep up their studies. "Anaesthesia," Alice M. Claude of Spokane, was read by Miss Roberts. Discussion as to the right and responsibility of a nurse in giving an anæsthetic followed. "Problems of a Private Nurse," by Paul Elliott, Walla Walla, was read by Mrs. Barry; "Medical Nursing," by Miss E. L. Russell, Bellingham; "The Head Nurse, her Influence and Opportunities," by Evelyn Wood, Seattle; "Exophthalmic Goitre," by Miss MacDonald, Tacoma; "Contagion," by Agnes R. Fletcher, Tacoma. A discussion of the effects and results of antitoxin, vaccine, and typhoid serum followed. Mrs. Fletcher told of one case of paralysis following the administration of an immunizing dose of diphtheria antitoxin. The patient had been given the antitoxin twice before, once when she had diphtheria and at another time as an immunizing dose. "Care of Nervous Patients," Miss W. Carle of Spokane, was read by Miss Lemcke. "Nursing in Korea," by Ella P. Burpee, was read by Gertrude Jenkins, Bellingham; Miss Burpee who is now in White Horse Hospital, Y. T., Canada, spent some time in the work in Korea and her account was intensely interesting. "Nurses' Directories," by Nellie Chapman, Spokane, was read by Miss Lemcke. Miss Chapman is registrar for Spokane Nurses' Directory and has just returned from a trip east during which she visited thirteen nurses' directories. All these papers were excellent and caused much interesting discussion.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of all the present officers. The list is as follows: president, Ella Wilkinson, St. Luke's Hospital, Bellingham; vice-presidents, M. C. Burnett, Spokane, Miss Halvor, Walla Walla; treasurer, Mrs. Etta B. Cummings, Tacoma; secretary, Ursula Tibbels, Bellingham; assistant secretary, Maude Garr, Walla Walla.

THE STATE EXAMINING BOARD met in Bellingham, June 10, 11, and 12. Two hundred and thirty-five nurses were registered, making in all 669 registered nurses in this state. On June 15, following the state convention, the state superintendents' society held an all day session. At the close of the first day's session of the convention all the nurses went to St. Joseph's Hospital where the Sisters had invited them to a lawn party. After a tour of the hospital, dainty refreshments were served while the nurses enjoyed the magnificent view of the mountains and Bellingham Bay, which can be seen from the terrace. On the second day the Chamber of Commerce provided automobiles for a delightful drive. On the evening of the second day the Whatcom County Association entertained the visiting nurses at a banquet in the Chamber of Commerce banquet hall. There were seventy nurses present. Gertrude Jenkins of Bellingham, made a charming toastmistress. Other speakers were Lillian Lemcke of Spokane, Mrs.

Agnes R. Fletcher of Tacoma, Elizabeth Hall, Vancouver, B. C., May S. Loomis, Seattle, Scharley Wright, New Westminster, B. C., Mrs. James Matchett, Bellingham, Katherine Major, Seattle, Mrs. Barry, Walla Walla, and Miss Mallohan, Bellingham.

CALIFORNIA

THE CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION at its annual meeting in June elected the following officers: president, Mrs. Catherine C. Pottenger, Monrovia; vice-presidents, Clara Saunders, San Francisco, Jane Pollock, Los Angeles; secretary, Julia A. Hyde, 2375 Jackson Street, San Francisco; treasurer, Margaret A. Peppoon, 1112 Eleventh Street, Sacramento; editor of the *Pacific Coast Nursing Journal*, Genevieve Cooke, 1143 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco.

Hanford.—VIRGINIA PORTER, former superintendent of Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., has been made superintendent of the Hanford Sanitarium.

UNCLASSIFIED

(No name of state or city given)

COBB HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held graduating exercises at Olivet Congregational Church, Merriam Park, on the evening of June 25. Dr. Marion D. Shutter presided, made an address, and conferred the diplomas. An address was made, also, by Rev. Everett Leshner. A class paper was read by Emma M. Dossdall. There were four graduates, who chose for a class motto: "Not for one, but for all." A reception followed the exercises.

BIRTHS

IN Morris, Illinois, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Lyell Osmondson. Mrs. Osmondson was Ernestine Stewart, class of 1908, Green Gables Sanitarium, Lincoln, Neb.

ON June 26, at Lebanon, Indiana, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George Egbert. Mrs. Egbert was Elizabeth Patterson, class of 1902, St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis.

ON June 8, at Canandaigua, N. Y., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Bates. Mrs. Bates was Anna M. Brutzman, class of 1905, State Hospital Training School, Scranton, Pa.

ON August 7, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burns. Mrs. Burns was Bess Bixby, head nurse of the Orthopedic Hospital, Lincoln, Nebraska, and is a member of the State Board of Examiners.

IN March, at Port Deposit, Md., a daughter, Alice Elizabeth, to Dr. and Mrs. Hampton Richards. Mrs. Richards was Mary Emma Wright, class of 1908, University of Maryland Hospital, Baltimore.

ON July 22, at Rochester, N. Y., a son to Mr. and Mrs. William F. Schnell. Mrs. Schnell was M. Gertrude Tomion, class of 1904, Hahnemann Hospital, and was for several years assistant superintendent of the hospital.

MARRIAGES

ON June 14, in Barto, Pa., Geneve Hoch, R.N., class of 1908, LaFayette Training School, LaFayette, Ind., to Thomas Steckel. Professor and Mrs. Steckel will be abroad for one year.

ON
LaFayette
ON
class of
Dr. and
ON
Troy H
Troy.
ON
Pellevu
in New
ON
Hospita
Colton.
ON
Hospita
ON
pital, I
ON
Hospita
IN
Hospita
ON
Hospita
ton, Co
ON
to Ste
ON
Presby
ON
to Wil
ON
terian
ON
Hospita
ON
St. V
nine y
ON
York
ON
Hospita
Portl
ON
Willi
ON
ing S
in T

On May 16, in LaFayette, Ind., Lorena W. Pyke, R.N., class of 1907, LaFayette Training School, LaFayette, Ind., to Charles A. Marstellar.

On June 19, in Trinity Church, Barrie, Canada, Norma Corinne Crossland, class of 1910, Episcopal Hospital, in Philadelphia, to Robert Henry Ivy, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Ivy will live in Lansdowne, Pa.

On June 18, at Waterford, N. Y., Gertrude Fitzsimmons, class of 1911, Troy Hospital, to Edward Darling. Mr. and Mrs. Darling will live in Upper Troy.

On June 26, in New York City, Elizabeth Dysart Henderson, class of 1910, Pellevue Hospital, to Charles H. Holmes, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Holmes will live in New York.

On April 10, at Colton, N. Y., Lida Webb Day, class of 1911, Bellevue Hospital, to Raymond Harold Schwartz. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz will live in Colton.

On June 17, in Kansas City, Mary Elizabeth Nelson, class of 1906, Bellevue Hospital, to David Isaac Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will live in Chicago.

On April 26, Sarah F. McCaffrey, class of 1893, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, to James Edgar Marden.

On July 27, Irene Marjorie Decker, class of 1912, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, to Charles Ellsworth Haywood.

In June, Gertrude Anne Garrison, class of 1910, University of Maryland Hospital, Baltimore, to Roscoe MacMillan, M.D., of Rocky Mount, N. C.

On June 29, in New York City, Mary Jessie Holmes, class of 1902, Bellevue Hospital, to Homer Lewis Bradley. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley will live in Southington, Conn.

On July 1, in Sanford, Maine, May Garth, class of 1909, Bellevue Hospital, to Sterling Buckner Ragsdale.

On June 6, at Davidson, N. C., Mary Marshall Dupuy, class of 1910, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, to John Adams Taylor.

On June 10, Grace Boyer, class of 1903, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, to William Goethe Focht, Huntingdon, Pa.

On June 15, in Brandon, Vt., Anna Wilson Smith, class of 1903, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, to James Latta, Philadelphia.

On June 25, at Caro, Michigan, Catherine Park, class of 1910, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, to Albert O. Purdy.

On June 4, at St. John's, Newfoundland, Lucy Hannaford, class of 1900, St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, to John Barron. Miss Hannaford was for nine years matron of the General Hospital, St. John's.

On June 1, at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Margaret Blaine, class of 1902, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, to John Halbert Mangham.

On May 22, in Los Angeles, Cal., Stella A. Bayne, class of 1910, Mercy Hospital, Chicago, to Clarence Poley, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Poley will live in Portland, Ore.

On May 29, May Marie Gale, to William Williams, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Williams will live in Chicago.

On June 18, Beulah Gertrude Hall, class of 1908, Brooklyn Hospital Training School, Brooklyn, to William Harold Seaver. Mr. and Mrs. Seaver will live in Taftsville, Vt.

ON May 8, at Rochester, N. Y., Ruby C. Wilson, class of 1909, Rochester General Hospital, to Homer J. Davis, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Davis will live in Newark, Ohio.

ON June 26, at Rochester, N. Y., Anna Elizabeth Bill, class of 1908, Rochester General Hospital, to Robert Clarence Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will live in Rochester.

ON May 1, Anna Margueritte Butters, secretary of the Kansas State Association of Nurses, to W. R. Saylor, D.D.S. Dr. and Mrs. Saylor will live in Hutchinson, Kansas.

ON June 20, Phyllis E. Garverich, class of 1905, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, to Frederick Sewall.

IN June, Emily Lambert, class of 1906, Trull Hospital, Biddeford, Maine, to Arthur H. Bailey, Portland.

IN June, Floyd Gould, class of 1907, Trull Hospital, Biddeford, Maine, to William Hutchinson, Saco.

IN June, Elizabeth Miles, class of 1910, Trull Hospital, Biddeford, Maine, to John Toomey, of Biddeford.

ON April 25, at Brazil, Indiana, Sarah Sheldon, class of 1909, City Hospital, Indianapolis, to M. L. Wagner, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Wagner will live in Peru, Indiana.

ON June 24, in Indianapolis, Clara Warvel, class of 1907, Joseph Eastman Hospital, to W. S. Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards will live in Indianapolis.

ON July 18, Elsie E. Snyder, class of 1902, I.S.S.H. Hospital, LaFayette, Indiana, to Edgar Cox, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Cox will live in Kokomo.

ON June 19, in Pasadena, Cal., Kate Gurney, class of 1895, Orange Training School, Orange, N. J., to William Henry Adams, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Adams will live in Los Angeles.

IN July, at Adams, N. Y., Ina Preston, class of 1912, Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, to Mortimer Brown, M.D.

IN July, in Syracuse, N. Y., Edith McClure, class of 1907, Hospital of the Good Shepherd, to James Park, Jr.

ON July 14, Jean Olrich, class of 1908, Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, to Mr. F. Baker.

IDA DAGGETT to W. A. Eustace, Chaffee, N. Y.

MARTHA BACHMAN, of Buffalo, N. Y., to H. A. Corbin, Friendship, N. Y.

DEATHS

ON Sunday, July 7, at Pablo Beach, Florida, Mary Elizabeth Proctor was drowned while bathing in the surf. Miss Proctor was a member of the Florida Association of Graduate Nurses and was esteemed by her associates. She was ever a friend to those in need, and will be greatly missed.

ON July 10, at the Metropolitan Training School for Nurses, Blackwell's Island, N. Y., Ida E. Cudney, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. Death was due to pneumonia after a brief illness. Miss Cudney was a member of the class of 1914, having spent a year and a half in training. She was a faithful, conscientious worker. A deep gloom is cast over the entire school by her death.

On May 14, in the George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C., Elisabeth Spencer, R.N., of Springfield, Mass., after an illness of several weeks with typhoid fever. Miss Spencer was a graduate of the Springfield (Mass.) Hospital, class of 1903. She was a member of her hospital alumnae association, also the American National Red Cross. She was stricken with typhoid shortly after reaching Washington, where she had gone to attend the International Red Cross Conference, and died during the week it was in session. The interment took place in Rock Creek Cemetery.

ALICE GERTRUDE GEROW, of Phelps, N. Y., died at the Memorial Hospital, of which she was a graduate in the class of 1911. Lovely in person and character, her charm of manner, her brightness and cheer, combined with a faithful devotion to duty, made her an ideal nurse. She will always be remembered with affection by those who were benefited by her ministrations, and also by her associates.

On June 28, at the German Hospital, New York City, after an illness of four weeks from typhoid fever, Elsie Banerfeld Liske, a member of the class of 1914, of the German Hospital Training School. Her classmates resolved that on the anniversary of her death, each year, and on their day of graduation, they would place a wreath of their class flowers on her grave.

On May 16, in Collins, N. Y., Jeannette Hollywood, R.N. In the death of Miss Hollywood the profession of nursing in Buffalo has lost one of its most efficient and interested workers. Miss Hollywood was a graduate of the Homeopathic Hospital, and was for some years a private duty nurse. Becoming interested in visiting nursing, when that department of the work was comparatively new in Buffalo, she devoted herself, her cheerful spirit, and splendid energy to the work, building up an enviable reputation and leaving to those who deeply appreciate her effort the memory of an unusually successful career. The alumnae association of the Homeopathic Hospital, of which she was a charter member, the Nurses' Association of Buffalo, with which she was associated for several years, and a host of friends and co-workers express sincere sorrow at her untimely death.

On July 24, in Chicago, Ill., Sarah E. Warwick, class of 1900, Illinois Training School for Nurses. Miss Warwick was for years night superintendent at Cook County Hospital, a position which she gave up last winter to take charge of the nursing service at the Detention Hospital. She recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, but perforation had taken place, and death followed. Miss Warwick was a woman of fine character and had the best influence upon the pupil nurses who served under her as well as upon every one with whom she came in contact. She will be sadly missed in the training school and in the alumnae association, where she had done some excellent work.

BOOK REVIEWS



IN CHARGE OF

M. E. CAMERON, R.N.

THE CARE OF THE SKIN AND THE HAIR. By William Allen Pusey, A.M., M.D., Professor of Dermatology in the University of Illinois. Price, \$1.00. D. Appleton and Company, New York and London.

This book concerns itself with the special hygiene of the skin. Moderation may be said to be its text and the avoidance of the use of drugs is its leading principle. Proper sleep, exercise, fresh air, sunlight, diet, clothing, and bathing are considered to be the main factors in promoting and maintaining the health of the skin and hair, and the author makes these, rather than beauty creams and lotions, his subject. Self-treatment is not indicated—rather the opposite—as no one with a healthy skin *needs* medication, and a healthy and beautiful skin is assured to any one who is willing to adopt the means offered in this book.

MODERN METHODS IN NURSING. By Georgiana I. Sanders, Formerly Superintendent of Nurses at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Formerly Assistant-Superintendent of the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia; Formerly Assistant-Matron at Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, England. Price, \$2.50. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London.

Of this book there is ample justification in using an overworked phrase and saying that it fills a long-felt want. No other branch of nursing literature is so quickly superseded as is the technique of nursing which needs constant revision as new methods come into use in medicine, surgery, and the treatment of disease. In "Modern Methods," Miss Sanders has shaped her book to fit the standards required in modern training schools, and while appreciating the fact that some of the subjects included must be treated in a manner which fails to do justice either to the subject itself or the writer, she feels the necessity of so doing and explains: "Properly speaking, such subjects as materia medica or bacteriology, presented in however elementary a form, should be treated by those whose special study of the subjects qualifies them to speak with authority, a vantage-ground which we nurses are, obviously, far from claiming. The same is true of such matters as descriptions of symptoms and sug-

gestion
many
nursin
have s
the ch
special
our m
details

Mi
for op
branch
school
carry
to hea
of nur
may c
nursin
limite
divisi
wards
subject
the w
to nur
by the

Th
"spec
the s
notes
stumb

Th
certai
F
ology
dosag
S
medic

T
teach
work
Pract

gestions of remedies. At the same time, those of us who have been for many years engaged in adapting such knowledge to the requirements of nursing, realize that it is often as important to have an interpreter as to have scientific information on these subjects." As such an interpreter, the chapters on elementary bacteriology and theories of immunity are specially presented, leading, as they do, to the principles governing all our modern methods of nursing and determining in particular all the details of surgical technic.

Miss Sanders believes in the future of the trained nurse and asks for opportunities for training that will help the nurse in the different branches of work which her profession may present to her. The training school where the pupil acquires the knowledge of nursing necessary to carry her through the various grades of responsibility, from probationer to head-nurse, supervising, instructing, or to the post of superintendent of nursing, with all its exacting demands, is but a part of the work which may carry the nurse into civic departments, public campaigns, school nursing, factory-inspection or army nursing. When one considers how limited the time for study must be in a two-year course, the unequal division of time for reading and class work and practical work in the wards, one realizes that an interpreter is very necessary, especially in the subjects designated as "elementary," where the author justly claims that the word used should be "special." Elementary bacteriology, as taught to nurses generally, combines with elementary facts the theories revealed by the latest research work. This is true also of medicine and surgery.

The author finds a handicap for both teachers and pupils in this "special" teaching. "On few subjects are there adequate text-books, the subject being necessarily presented in special lectures, from which notes must be taken by the pupils." This she declares to be an added stumbling-block to the pupil trained in high- or grammar-school methods.

The order of studies is left to the discretion of the teacher, though certain lines are indicated.

First year: Elementary physiology and anatomy, elementary bacteriology, elementary food values, materia medica including uses, action, dosage of principal drugs.

Second year: Medical and surgical nursing and obstetrics, materia medica, bacteriology and dietetics.

The scheme of central preparatory schools where all preliminary teaching can be adequately carried on before the demands of practical work is, in the mind of the author, the solution of many problems. Practical instruction is suggested in a schedule which may be used as a

basis for the lessons in practical methods which are designed to be given first, if possible, in demonstration or class-room before they are practised later at the bedside and in the ward.

The book contains the latest usage in all matters pertaining to the care of the sick and the work of operating room and hospital ward. Throughout there is evidence of careful observation, and the writer, while drawing largely on her own experience, has included the methods of the leading training schools and best hospitals in America.

A NURSING CALENDAR. A calendar for the year 1913, to be sold for the benefit of the Nurses' Relief Fund, is now in process of preparation and it is hoped that it will be ready in ample time for sale at the holiday season. The idea is to have a sentiment for each day, a page for each week, and a special nursing subject for each month.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

THE OKLAHOMA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF NURSES will hold the first examination October 21 and 22 in Oklahoma City, Okla. All applications should be filed with the secretary, Mabel Garrison, R.N., 17014 West 15th Street, Oklahoma City, before September 21.

T
R.N.,
Isabel
T
R.N.,
Deans
in Atl
T
Wheel
Catto
Atlant
T
D. W
Crane
A
ment,
I
R.N.,
D. C.
Room
Newt
Stre
R.N.
Dire
120t
Julia
Puel
can
Mar
C. M
Em
R.N.
ham
Hoo
Sec
den
Sec
Aug
Aug
fift
Gre
Roc

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

The American Journal of Nursing Company.—*President*, Jane A. Delano, R.N., Room 341, State, War, and Navy Building, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*, Isabel McIsaac, R.N., Room 345½ War Department, Washington, D. C.

The American Nurses' Association.—*First Vice-President*, Isabel McIsaac, R.N., Room 345½, War Department, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*, Agnes G. Deans, 247 Hancock Avenue, West, Detroit, Mich. Annual meeting to be held in Atlantic City, 1913.

The National League for Nursing Education.—*President*, Mary C. Wheeler, R.N., 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*, Jessie E. Catton, Springfield Hospital, Springfield, Mass. Annual meeting to be held in Atlantic City, 1913.

The National Organization for Public Health Nurses.—*President*, Lillian D. Wald, R.N., 265 Henry Street, New York City. *Secretary*, Ella Phillips Crandall, R.N., Teachers' College, New York City.

Army Nurse Corps, U. S. A.—Isabel McIsaac, Room 345½ War Department, Washington, D. C.

Navy Nurse Corps, U. S. N.—*Superintendent*, Lenah S. Higbee, M.L.A., R.N., Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Isabel Hampton Robb Memorial Committee.—*Chairman*, Isabel McIsaac, Room 345½ War Department, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*, Mary M. Riddle, Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Nurses' Relief Fund Committee.—*Chairman*, L. A. Giberson, R.N., 33d Street and Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*, M. Louise Twiss, R.N., 419 West 144th Street, New York City.

Department of Nursing and Health, Teachers' College, New York.—*Director*, M. Adelaide Nutting, R.N., Teachers' College, Columbia University, 120th Street, New York City.

California.—*President*, Catherine C. Pottenger, Monrovia. *Secretary*, Julia A. Hyde, 2375 Jackson Street, San Francisco.

Colorado.—*President*, Mrs. C. A. Black, R.N., 2018 Greenwood Avenue, Pueblo. *Secretary*, Louise Perrin, R.N., 4303 Clay Street, Denver. *President examining board*, Laura A. Beecroft, R.N., Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo. *Secretary*, Mary B. Eyre, R.N., 1942 Pennsylvania Street, Denver.

Connecticut.—*President*, Mrs. Isabel Wilcox, Pine Meadow. *Secretary*, Mary C. McGary, R.N., 31 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford. *President examining board*, Emma L. Stowe, New Haven Hospital, New Haven. *Secretary*, R. Inde Albaugh, R.N., Pleasant Valley.

Delaware.—*President*, Jennette F. Duncan. *Secretary*, Mary C. Cunningham. *President examining board*, Irvine M. Flinn, M. D. *Secretary*, Anna M. Hook, R.N., 822 West Ninth Street, Wilmington.

District of Columbia.—*President*, Louisa C. Lippitt, R.N., The Toronto, *Secretary-treasurer*, Margaret J. Thompson, R.N., 1761 Columbia Road. *President examining board*, Lily Kanely, R.N., 1723 G Street, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*, Katherine Douglas, R.N., 418 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

Florida.—*President*, M. A. Baker, R.N. *Secretary*, Mrs. Ethel P. Clarke, R.N.

Georgia.—*President*, Mrs. A. C. Hartridge, R.N., Pine Heights Sanatorium, Augusta. *Corresponding Secretary*, Emma Dozier, R.N., 1135 Greene Street, Augusta. *President examining board*, Ella M. Johnstone, R.N., 309 West Thirty-fifth Street, Savannah. *Secretary and Treasurer*, Emily R. Dendy, R.N., 822 Greene Street, Augusta.

Idaho.—*President*, Mrs. Gertrude Creighton, Boise. *Secretary*, Lulu Hall, Room 410, Overland Building, Boise. *President examining board*, Lulu Hall, 410

Overland Building, Boise. *Secretary-treasurer*, Napina Hanley, 309 Washington Street, Boise.

Illinois.—*President*, Adda Eldredge, R.N., St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. *Secretary*, Mrs. W. E. Bache, 6168 Winthrop Avenue, Chicago. *President examining board*, Bena M. Henderson, R.N., Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago. *Secretary-treasurer*, Mary C. Wheeler, R.N., 127 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Indiana.—*President*, Dr. M. W. McConnell, R.N., 328 East Washington Street, Sullivan. *Secretary*, Elizabeth Henderson, R.N., Richmond. *President examining board*, Mae D. Currie, R.N., 21 The Millikan, Indianapolis. *Secretary*, Edna Humphrey, R.N., Crawfordsville.

Iowa.—*President*, Millicent L. Schaar, R.N., Methodist Hospital, Des Moines. *Corresponding Secretary*, Helen C. Peterson, R.N., 1118 Court Street, Sioux City. *President examining board*, B. L. Eiker, M.D., Leon. *Secretary*, Guilford H. Sumner, M.D., Capitol Building, Des Moines.

Kansas.—*President*, Mrs. A. R. O'Keefe, R.N., 1245 North Market Street, Wichita. *Secretary*, Mrs. W. R. Saylor, Hutchinson.

Kentucky.—*President*, Mary L. Alexander, 1312 Hepburn Avenue, Louisville. *Corresponding Secretary*, Elizabeth S. Robertson, 209 West St. Catherine Street, Louisville.

Louisiana.—*President*, Emma L. Wall, 3527 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. *Secretary*, Mrs. Lydia Breaux, 1132 Peniston Street, New Orleans.

Maryland.—*President*, Mrs. Reba Thelin Foster, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore. *Secretary*, Clara E. Query, R.N., 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore. *President examining board*, Marie Alida Gorter, R.N., 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore. *Secretary*, Elizabeth G. P. Hurst, R.N., 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore.

Massachusetts.—*President*, Mary E. P. Davis, 636 Beacon Street, Boston. *Corresponding Secretary*, Jane F. Riley, 24 Charlesgate East, Boston. *President examining board*, Mary M. Riddle, Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls. *Secretary*, Edwin B. Harvey, M.D., Boston.

Michigan.—*President*, Fantine Pemberton, Ann Arbor. *Corresponding Secretary*, Anna Mannel, Cadillac. *President examining board*, Mrs. Elizabeth Tacey, R.N., Detroit. *Secretary*, Robert L. Dixon, M.D., Lansing.

Minnesota.—*President*, Mrs. Roderick, R.N., 316 16th Avenue South, Minneapolis. *Secretary*, Mrs. E. W. Stuhr, 413 Girard Avenue South, Minneapolis. *President examining board*, Edith P. Rommel, R.N., 1502 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis. *Secretary*, Helen M. Wadsworth, R.N., 1502 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis.

Mississippi.—*President*, J. M. Quinn, Hattiesburg Hospital, Hattiesburg. *Secretary*, Leola Steele, 306 South Union Street, Natchez.

Missouri.—*President*, Margaret McKinley, R.N., 5896 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis. *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Mabel C. L. Freytag, R.N., Graham. *President examining board*, Mrs. Mabel Long Freytag, Graham. *Secretary-treasurer*, Mrs. Fannie E. S. Smith, 916 East 8th Street, Kansas City.

Nebraska.—*President*, Victoria Anderson, 3516 Lincoln Boulevard, Omaha. *Corresponding Secretary*, Jennie M. Higgins, R.N., Green Gables Sanitarium, Lincoln. *President examining board*, Ellen Stewart, Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Omaha. *Secretary*, Lillian B. Stuff, R.N., 434 South Twenty-eighth Street, Lincoln.

New Hampshire.—*President*, Ida A. Nutter, R.N., Franklin Hospital, Franklin. *Corresponding Secretary*, Ida F. Shepard, R.N., Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, Hanover. *President examining board*, Ida F. Shepard, Hanover. *Secretary*, Ida A. Nutter, R.N., Franklin Hospital, Franklin.

New Jersey.—*President*, Frances A. Dennis, 101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Newark. *Secretary*, Mrs. d'Arcy Stephen, 15 Prince Street, Orange, N. J. *President Examining Board*, Marietta B. Squire, 275 Sixth Avenue, Newark, N. J. *Secretary-Treasurer*, Frances A. Dennis, 101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Newark, N. J.

New York.—*President*, Mrs. C. V. Twiss, R.N., 419 West 144th Street, New York. *Secretary*, Mrs. Charles G. Stevenson, R.N., 1316 85th Street,

Brooklyn
tary, Jar

Nor
Mrs. Do

Nor
Emily H

Oh
Correspo

Ok
tary, M

Preside
tary and

Or
respondo

dent ex
Secretar

Pe
delphia.

William
treasur

Rh
Provide

pital, l

So
Davis,

To
Memph

examini
Secreta

To
Secret

Maud
ford, I

V
Secret

V
Secret

aminin
retary

V
Bellin

Presi
Secret

Tacor
V

ton.
exam

Scott

wau
Presi

Milw

Amy
McK

Brooklyn. *President examining board*, Lina Lightbourne, R.N., Adams. *Secretary*, Jane Elizabeth Hitchcock, R.N., 265 Henry Street, New York.

North Carolina.—*President*, Cleone Hobbs, R.N., Greensboro. *Secretary*, Mrs. Dorothy Hayden, Greensboro.

North Dakota.—*President*, Bertha Erdmann, R.N., University. *Secretary*, Emily Holmes Orr, R.N., 607 Cottonwood Street, Grand Forks.

Ohio.—*President*, Mary E. Gladwin, Scranton Road Hospital, Cleveland. *Corresponding Secretary*, Matilda L. Johnson, 501 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland.

Oklahoma.—*President*, Mrs. Idora Rose Scroggs, R.N., Kingfisher. *Secretary*, Mrs. B. Ridgway Ryder, R.N., 106 East Fifth Street, Oklahoma City. *President examining board*, Mrs. Marjorie Morrison, Guthrie, Oklahoma. *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mabel Garrison, 1701 West Fifteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

Oregon.—*President*, Eleanor Donaldson, 374 Third Street, Portland. *Corresponding Secretary*, Margaret Tandy, 820 Corbett Building, Portland. *President examining board*, Mrs. O. E. Osborne, 512 Oakdale Avenue, Medford. *Secretary*, Helen Jones, 374 Third Street, Portland.

Pennsylvania.—*President*, Ida F. Giles, R.N., German Hospital, Philadelphia. *Secretary*, Mary S. Sims, R.N., Haverford. *President examining board*, William S. Higbee, M.D., 1703 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. *Secretary-treasurer*, Albert E. Blackburn, M.D., 3813 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island.—*President*, Mrs. Harriet P. Churchill, 352 Broad Street, Providence. *Corresponding Secretary*, Alida Young, Providence Lying-in Hospital, Providence.

South Carolina.—*President*, Mrs. E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville. *Secretary*, Lula Davis, Sumter Hospital, Sumter.

Tennessee.—*President*, Lena A. Warner, 112 North Belvedere Boulevard, Memphis. *Secretary*, M. G. Nesbit, 1610 McGavock Street, Nashville. *President examining board*, Mrs. Lena Warner, 112 North Belvedere Boulevard, Memphis. *Secretary*, Viola Barnes, 118 Eighth Avenue North, Nashville.

Texas.—*President*, A. Louise Dietrich, R.N., St. Mark's Hospital, El Paso. *Secretary*, Allie Brookman, R.N., Whitney. *President examining board*, M. Maud Muller, R.N., 209 Sixth Street, San Antonio. *Secretary*, Clara L. Shackford, R.N., John Sealy Hospital, Galveston.

Vermont.—*President examining board*, Donly C. Hawley, M.D., Burlington. *Secretary*, E. Myrtle Miller, St. Johnsbury.

Virginia.—*President*, Agnes D. Randolph, Virginia Hospital, Richmond. *Secretary*, Rachel Isaacson, 223 South Cherry Street, Richmond. *President examining board*, Sadie H. Cabiness, 223 South Cherry Street, Richmond. *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mary Marshall Fletcher, Charlottesville.

Washington.—*President*, Ella A. Wilkinson, R.N., St. Luke's Hospital, Bellingham. *Secretary*, Ursula Tibbels, R.N., 413 Exchange Building, Bellingham. *President examining board*, Mary P. Hawley, R.N., 718 East Howell, Seattle. *Secretary and Treasurer*, Anna T. Phillips, R.N., 1215 South Seventh Street, Tacoma.

West Virginia.—*President*, Mrs. George Lounsbey, 1119 Lee Street, Charleston. *Secretary*, Mrs. M. J. Steele, 10 Hubbard Court, Charleston. *President examining board*, Dr. J. McKee Sikes, Martinsburg. *Secretary*, Dr. Charles M. Scott, Bluefield.

Wisconsin.—*President*, Mrs. Maud G. Davis, 278 Pleasant Street, Milwaukee. *Secretary*, Mrs. Helen de Spelder Moore, Kenosha Hospital, Kenosha. *President committee of examiners*, Mary A. Hardaker, R.N., 562 Fourth Street, Milwaukee. *Secretary*, Anna J. Haswell, R.N., 1610 Jefferson Street, Madison.

Wyoming.—*President*, Martha A. Converse, Rock Springs. *Secretary*, Mrs. Amy E. Miller, 116 Coffeen Avenue, Sheridan. *President examining board*, S. J. McKenzie, Cheyenne. *Secretary*, Mrs. James E. Mills, R.N., Rock Springs.